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ASQUITH CLAIMS LABOR'S RECORD ONE OF FAILURE

**Ex-Premier Badly Heckled
at Paisley—Unemployment
Made an Issue**

FOREIGN POLICY OF LABOR RECOGNIZED

**Communists Attack Govern-
ment—Heckling at Meetings
and Disorders Prevalent**

By Special Cable
GLASGOW, Oct. 22.—H. H. Asquith's two meetings at Paisley last night were both unruly, particularly that held in Memorial Hall where the audience was mostly hostile and interrupted, booted and hooted. At the second meeting the opposition was in the minority, but there was much heckling and even shouts, "Up de Valera." Mr. Asquith said the Liberals had done all in their power to help Labor to accomplish its program, but to no avail. The country was now suffering from the failure of Labor, which promised before it knew how to perform, especially in the case of houses, of which there should be 100,000 annual supply to meet the shortage. Labor had also been proved to have no remedy for unemployment. Mr. Asquith admitted the achievements of Labor's foreign policy, but said its home record was a failure.

Disorder Characterizes Meetings

Disorder, more or less violent, is characterizing many campaign meetings here. It is frequently impossible for a speaker even to begin, and on a recent occasion when Col. T. Russell Moore, the Conservative candidate, attempted to give an address at Langholm, the disturbance intensified into a free fight.

Equally unpleasant is proving the reception of some of the Socialist speakers. On Monday night Dr. James H. Steer, headmaster of Altringham's school, who was deputizing for James Welsh, Socialist candidate for Coalridge, was howled off the platform by the Conservatives. The same evening Stephen Kelly, Socialist candidate for Greenock, faced a hostile crowd and the meeting eventually broke up in confusion with the singing of the "Red Flag."

Three-Cornered Heckling

The heckling at these meetings is three-cornered. Labor heckles its Conservative and Liberal foes, but by the Communists, the latter having vigorous things to say about Labor's record during the past few months at Westminster.

Nor is Labor's position here strengthened by the latest official statement concerning its economy. The show nearly 70,000 without work in Glasgow, where seidons before have industrial conditions been worse.

Free use of this situation is made by Conservative and Liberal campaigners, who recall Labor's glowing promises prior to taking office. George A. Mitchell, president of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, reviewing the position here this week, said there were no signs of improvement, indeed business in the iron and steel trades was becoming worse. This he attributed chiefly to the low wages of competitors on the European continent.

Marques Curzon Describes Treaty as "Astonishing"

LONDON, Oct. 22 (P)—Marques Curzon entered the field for the first time today with a speech in the city of London. He devoted his speech to denouncing the foreign policies of the Labor Government, especially the Russian Treaty which he characterized as "astonishing," and respecting which he said: "The whole mass of our country contains nothing more humiliating or more disgraceful than this treaty."

The question of free trade has cropped up in Lancashire, owing to the fear of imposition of duties on cotton imports. The Manchester Guardian warns Liberal voters not to be induced by the recently formed pact to vote for Conservatives, because it insists that if the Conservatives are returned with an absolute majority they will unquestionably bring in some form of protectionism. The party still believes in despite the fact that the country pronounced against protection in the last election.

Traditional rivalry and their dread of another coalition seem to be intensifying the opposition to the "pact" between the Liberals and Conservatives on the part of the more extreme members of these parties.

Lady Astor's Chances Regarded as Bright

PLYMOUTH, Eng., Oct. 22 (P)—The prospects of Viscountess Astor, who is standing for re-election to Parliament in the South division of Plymouth, are regarded as particularly bright and her supporters are confident that the Laborite candidate, Capt. G. W. Brennan, whom she defeated last year, has no chance of success.

Lady Astor is talking to large audiences and Captain Brennan's meetings are also well filled, but the interest seems less than before, the electors apparently being satisfied with politics.

Expressing her aim in a recent speech, Lady Astor said: "I will fight socialism to the finish and beat the Socialists if I can." She also believes the Anglo-Saxons should stand together, declaring that if Great Britain and the United States worked with each other they could establish peace in the world.

Cotton Spinners to Extend Working Week

By Special Cable
Manchester, Eng., Oct. 22.—THE Master Cotton Spinners' Federation has decided to recommend an extension of the present working week of 26½ hours to 32 hours, an increase of 5½ hours, which commences on November 3.

This decision is the result of a joint conference between representatives of the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Association and the short-time organization committee of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation, which was arranged to discuss the difficulties being experienced by many manufacturers in obtaining yarn to meet present requirements.

At the close of the joint conference the short-time committee held its usual weekly meeting and the result was a unanimous agreement to make the recommendation mentioned above.

SPAIN TRIES TO BUY EVACUATION, IT IS CHARGED

Method of Dealing With Beleaguered Posts Be- coming General

By Special Cable

MADRID, Oct. 22.—Abd-el-Krim, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, now learns, after heavy fighting over the weekend may have as many as 3,000 prisoners. In a recent message reported to him on a recent occasion when Col. T. Russell Moore, the Conservative candidate, attempted to give an address at Langholm, the disturbance intensified into a free fight.

The Monitor correspondent learns, however, from a titled yachtsman who is intimately associated with a wealthy Bilbao merchant who has always conducted the Spanish Government's negotiations with Abd-el-Krim that the Spanish are not at present treating with him, though they seem anxious to do so. It is understood that a tentative letter has been written to the Moorish leader, but no reply as yet has been received.

Future of Dynasty

The Monitor informant repeats what, indeed, is heard on all sides that a return to normalcy, which at present seems near, will cause the fall of the dynasty. Conservative ex-Unionists are abusing the King and the King's strongest erstwhile supporters now appear to be opponents. Even the Conservatives regard it as inevitable sooner or later.

In a telegram to William E. Borah (R) Senator from Idaho, chairman today, Mr. Knox denied the statement made at the Chicago hearings by Frank Walsh, attorney for Senator Robert M. La Follette, that trust companies and national banks had been requested at a recent meeting of the American Bankers' Association to contribute a percentage of their capital, "to light La Follette to the truth." The American Bankers' Association met in Chicago last week.

"Referring to the recent meeting of the American Bankers' Association in Chicago, Sunday's papers broadcast the following statements as having been read into the record of your committee by Frank Walsh, attorney for La Follette:

"A speech was made requesting that all trust companies be required to give one-twentieth of 1 per cent of their capital, and national banks one-tenth of 1 per cent of their capital, as contributions to fight La Follette in the west."

"Inasmuch as no such statement appears in the records of our convention, of which stenotype transcript was made, and to the best of my knowledge and belief to such statement never made, I would be glad to receive the name of the speaker to whom Walsh referred.

"No request has ever been made by the American Bankers' Association for funds for political campaign purposes. I trust this correction may be accorded by you the opportunity for publicity as the statement read into your record by Walsh."

BELGIAN REPLY READY

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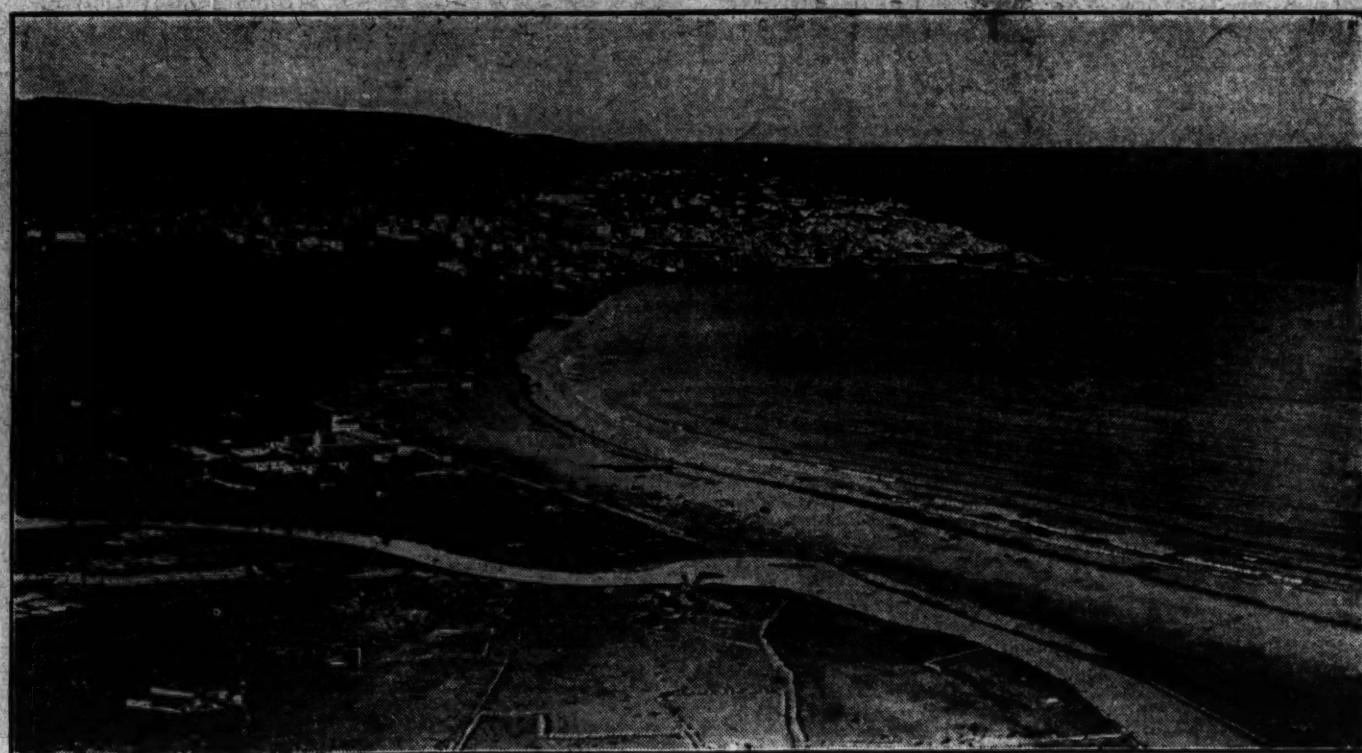
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Demands Higher Wage
MEXICO CITY, Oct. 22 (P)—Laborers working on eleven of the most important haciendas in the State of Michoacan have gone on strike for increased wages. This is the first time in Mexican history that a strike of this kind has been called.

Another development is the an-
nouncement from the Sala-Gede railroad that its passenger cars are being converted for the use of coal gas instead of steam.
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Latest Bone of Contention Among European Nations



© Exclusive News Agency, London

Regarding This Port, a New Postponement Has Developed in the Operation of the Convention Signed Last December.

BANKERS ASKED TO TELL ABOUT ELECTION GIFTS

One Denies Financiers Were Asked to Give Cash to "Defeat La Follette"

By Special Cable

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (P)—Subpoenas were issued today by the Senate committee investigating campaign expenditures for William E. Knox, president of the American Bankers' Association; Charles D. Hillis, former Republican national chairman; and George V. Simon, chairman of the New York City bank.

They were asked to appear tomorrow.

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Powers Delay the Operation of Recent Tangier Convention

Date Is Changed to Dec. 1 for Administration, and Jan. 1 for Mixed Tribunals

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 22.—EVACUATION of the Ruhr and the Rhineland is not only proceeding as promised, but is ahead of the time-table. From today the German customs administration will be able to assure services in the occupied territories and the forests will be handed back. The system of licenses has been abandoned by the French.

According to a decision of the International High Commission taken in conformity with the Protocol of London, all allied services created since Jan. 11, last year, will be ended in the Rhineland and the Ruhr on Oct. 28. But the French are not waiting. Further, all mines, cokeries, industrial enterprises, agricultural land, forests and canals exploited by the Nazis, or leased to French authorities, are to be surrendered immediately.

French troops have evacuated the occupied zones of Karlsruhe and Mannheim.

MEXICO PLANS RAIL EXTENSION

Proposed Durango-Mazat- lan Line Would Serve Big Timber Area

MONTEREY, Mexico, Oct. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Engineers of the Mexican Government have completed surveys for the proposed extension of the branch line of the National Railways of Mexico which now runs from Durango to a point a few miles beyond Llano Grande.

This extension will penetrate a vast area of commercial timber. The line will be continued without interruption to the Pacific port of Mazatlan, provided that federal and state governments concur on the present plan for financing the project, it was announced. The building of a railroad from Durango to Mazatlan, crossing the Sierra Madres at an altitude of nearly 8,000 feet, dates back to the Diaz administration.

When Collis P. Huntington, one-time head of the Southern Pacific, built the Mexican International into Durango from Eagle Pass, Tex., the concession which he obtained from the Mexican Government provided for making Mazatlan the southern terminus. Because of engineering problems involved, Mr. Huntington did not build the line further than Durango. Later an extension was built from Durango into the timber areas at Llano Grande, a distance of 75 miles.

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PEACE DAY DAWNING, SAYS BRITISH ENVOY; MORE LOANS HINTED

Morgan-Directed Advance to France Held Next Financial Move

LONDON TO VIE WITH NEW YORK AS LENDER

Countless Privileges for Safe Investment of American Gold in Europe Cited

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (P)—Although the Dawes reparation plan has been in operation but a short time, there is "more hope, more good will, and more charity abroad in Europe than there has been for 10 years at least, if not almost from time immemorial," declared Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador to the United States, in an address here today at a luncheon of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation.

Speaking upon the general subject of economics in international trade and international finance, and the rôle of the Ambassador to the United States, Sir Esme Howard, declared that there is "only one way to eliminate this possible danger to peace and good will, and that is by the strict application of the American doctrine of the 'open door.'"

If there is one thing we have been during the last few strenuous and terrible years, it is the necessity of recognizing the value of the economic market. Speaking upon the general subject of economics in international trade and international finance, and the rôle of the Ambassador to the United States, Sir Esme Howard, declared that there is "only one way to eliminate this possible danger to peace and good will, and that is by the strict application of the American doctrine of the 'open door.'"

Unknown to the general public, because not advertised widely like the recent German loan, American capital has been flowing abroad in a wide stream. During the first eight months of 1924 a total of round \$450,000,000 was lent to foreign governments and corporations, including Canada and the United States, private possessions. This is, of course, one of the British moves

MEXICO PLANS RESTRICTION OF CHINESE ALIENS

Government to Offer Bill in Congress to Satisfy Northern States

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 15.—(Special Correspondence)—Probability of the restriction of Chinese immigration to Mexico is seen in the announcement that the Mexican Government will present in Congress a measure designed to satisfy petitions received from the states of Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua and Coahuila, where commercial interests and clubs devoted to the anti-Chinese campaign have held numerous public meetings recently.

Since the anti-Chinese movement began three years ago the association known as the Mexican Pro-Race League has formed branches in the states mentioned. Particularly around Torreon, commercial center of the Laguna cotton farming district, is the feeling against Asiatics growing strong, since the league's meetings have brought many Mexican men and women together to discuss problems of combating the invasion of Chinese.

In Sonora, municipal and state legislation has resulted in drastic laws for segregating Chinese into restricted districts of habitation and trade. However, the setting up generally wealthy Chinese merchants and practically control the retail trade of the State. In the other states the league is first occupying itself with an educational campaign designed to awaken the Mexican women of the peasant class to realization of the immigration problem that is already evident in many towns and cities, where Chinese have taken Mexican wives.

Commercial boycotts against Chinese merchants in Torreon, Gomez Palacio, San Pedro and other Nauas Valley towns have been declared. Demands are being made for expulsion of Chinese not naturalized.

Meanwhile Chinese merchants and industrialists all over the Republic are getting together to present their cause through their new Minister, Dr. Josefa Hernandez, to which Mexico.

The anti-Chinese attitude of the people of northwestern Mexico is in sharp contrast with the last week's amicable treaty with the Japanese Government celebrated in the capital. In the discussions of the Asiatic immigration problem over the northern states very little has been voiced against the Japanese, who are also quite numerous in commercial and industrial affairs of Mexico.

FINANCES OF ITALY STABLE, SAYS ENVOY

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—Prince Gelsio Castani, Italian Ambassador to Washington, who recently resigned while on leave, at home, arrived yesterday on the Dulio to resume his duties until the resignations becomes effective next Jan. 1. The Ambassador denied that he had relinquished the post because of friction with Benito Mussolini, declaring that he accepted it two years ago only upon the condition that it was to be temporary.

Concerning reports that Premier Mussolini was losing prestige and that a new political upheaval awaited Italy, Prince Castani said that nation never had been more stable financially and economically than now and that Mussolini's position was firmer than ever. Prince Castani announced that he would return to Italy at the expiration of his diplomatic assignment to undertake the draining of a 150,000-acre marsh, a project begun by the Romans 2000 years ago and never completed. The marsh belonged to his forbears 1800 years ago, but later was divided and distributed, he said.

NEBRASKA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS NEED ROOM

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 14 (Special Correspondence)—The question of housing the younger students at the University of Nebraska is becoming of pressing importance with the board of regents. A committee of alumni brought about the passage of a law in 1923 that permitted the regents to make contracts with private capital for the erection of proper dormitories. No one has accepted the provisions of the law.

"There is urgent need for dormitories, especially for women," said

Cleveland's Building Gains Million in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland, Oct. 22.

BUILDING permits for the first nine months of the year show a gain of approximately \$1,000,000 in the value of the work represented for a similar period of 1923. Figures for Cleveland proper show a gain of \$1,000,000 but values for the surrounding areas of Greater Cleveland show a decrease of roundly \$2,000,000, leaving the total gain a trifle under \$1,000,000, according to compilations made by the Cleveland Builders' Exchange.

Samuel Avery, Chancellor. "With the improvements in the high schools of the State the average of the freshman class at the university becomes younger. The best educational thought is now agreed that provisions should be made as fast as possible for helping the freshmen in quarters under the direct control of the university."

The Chancellor is preparing for submission to the regents and later to the State Legislature of a ten-year building program that he believes is necessary to combat the increasing number of Chinese.

NO PROFITEERING OIL LEASE DEALS, DECLARES HOGAN

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 22 (AP)—The Government today was ready to adduce testimony in support of the charge that a profiteering plot lay behind the granting to Doheny interests in 1922 of certain contracts and leases involving naval oil reserves in California, in its suit against the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company for cancellation of those contracts and leases.

Frank Hogan, chief counsel for the defendants in the pending suit, said yesterday there was no profiteering.

Both sides in the oil lease transactions and that they were based on a desire to protect the United States by providing at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, a hoard of oil to fuel the country's oil-burning dreadnaughts in a possible war.

Far-sighted naval officials, not Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall, planned that move, Mr. Hogan declared. Mr. Fall played a "purely formal and perfunctory part," said Mr. Hogan.

MANITOBA PREMIER VISITS HUDSON BAY LINE

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 8 (Special Correspondence)—The provincial Premier, John Bracken, made a three weeks' trip of inspection over the Hudson Bay railway. In the course of an interview, he stated that he was very much impressed with the wonderful natural resources of northern Manitoba, through which the line runs. The fact that the line is not completed to the terminus on Hudson Bay is intended to serve, a territory that is rich in timber, mineral and other resources, and which has rivers capable of producing hundreds of thousands of horsepower of electrical energy.

The Premier was accompanied on his trip by R. A. Hoey, member of the federal Parliament for Springfield, and Brig.-Gen. R. W. Patterson, a member of the executive of the On-to-the-Bay Association, both of whom were in favor of completing the road before the steel which has already been laid begins to deteriorate.

ASTRONOMER IS HONORED

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Oct. 17 (Staff Correspondence)—Dr. Arthur Stanley Eddington, Plumian professor of astronomy, Cambridge University, has received the Bruce medal "for distinguished service to astronomy." Dr. William Wallace Campbell, president of the University of California, and director of Lick Observatory, made the presentation on behalf of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, which the Bruce medal is sustained by the income of a fund given in 1887 by Catherine Wolf Bruce. The honor has been conferred upon the world's leading astronomer.

"I shall consult the wishes of the colored and white man, the Jew and the Gentile, the Protestant and the Catholic. In doing this I feel that we have bright prospects before us in a city."

Mr. Bowles has been campaigning

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THREE SEEKING TO BE ELECTED DETROIT MAYOR

"Sticker" Candidate Making Good Showing—Record Registration Reported

DETROIT, Oct. 20 (Special Correspondence)—A three-cornered contest for Mayor of Detroit, with one candidate running on "stickers" and promising a business administration free from politics, will be settled at the polls Nov. 4. Interest in voting day is exceptionally keen in Detroit, the final registration passing the 355,000 mark and breaking all records.

Three candidates seek the office which Frank E. Doremus resigned last summer after several months enforced absence from duty. Joseph A. Martin, who was acting Mayor for several months, and John W. Smith, formerly postmaster of Detroit, are still to be elected.

The Chancellor is preparing for submission to the regents and later to the State Legislature of a ten-year building program that he believes is necessary to combat the increasing number of Chinese.

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Mayoralty Candidate



CHARLES BOWLES
"Independent" Candidate for Mayor of Detroit

intensively appealing to women's clubs, business and professional workers.

Mr. Bowles has declared vigorously that all law, and especially prohibition, would be enforced to the letter if he were elected Mayor.

As acting Mayor, Mr. Martin carried on a brief but vigorous campaign to end liquor sales. He revoked licenses of more than 100 soft drink parlors, where police said beer and whiskey were sold. During his present campaign, however, he has used his appeal for election on his promise of a businesslike administration, rather than on the enforcement issue.

Mr. Martin's brief tenure as acting Mayor was marked by stormy scenes in the City Hall. He discharged two of Mayor Doremus' appointees who took issue with him on matters of policy, replacing them with his own selections.

Like Mr. Smith, Mr. Martin has voted a large part of the speaking time to attacks on the so-called parochial school amendment and upon Mr. Bowles for his refusal to condemn the amendment.

Mr. Martin has served the city in various capacities since the administration of Oscar B. Marx, predecessor to James Coughenour. He resigned as Commissioner of Public Works when Maxine Coughenour was appointed to the State Senate, and has been a successful candidate for the Common Council. By virtue of leading the field of council candidates, he became acting Mayor when Mr. Doremus left the City Hall last winter. When Mr. Doremus resigned, Mr. Martin quit the acting mayoralty to become a candidate for Mayor.

Mr. Smith has been a familiar figure in Detroit politics for almost 20 years. He has remained high in Republican Party councils, though it was not until the Harding administration that he held a major political post. Mr. Harding named him postmaster of Detroit. As postmaster, he is credited with developing the Detroit post office to high degree of efficiency. His special forte being harmonization of the various departments under his charge.

His Xian Explanation

On this point he said in a recent address:

"If I am elected Mayor of the City of Detroit, it is my purpose to see that all citizens, without regard to creed, color, or political belief, will get the squarest sort of a deal all the way through my administration. "I shall consult the wishes of the colored and white man, the Jew and the Gentile, the Protestant and the Catholic. In doing this I feel that we have bright prospects before us in a city."

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Question of Zeppelin

Works Disposal

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—A strictly

neutral policy with reference to the

controversy in Europe over the pro-

mised dismantling of the German

Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen,

in accordance with the terms of the

Treaty of Versailles, is being main-

tained by the United States as far as

possible by the disman-

TENANTS HOLD LANDLORD KING CHARGE PROVED

**Evictions at Washington
May Lead to Erection of
Tents by League**

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The latest developments in Washington's fight to improve housing conditions, launched last week by the Tenants' League, are:

Announcement by the executive board of the Tenants' League that the refusal of the War Department to allow tents to be erected for the evicted tenants without special authorization by Congress would be followed by erection of tents on vacant land around which air raids have been offered for this purpose.

Official answer of the Tenants' League to the charges of Robert L. McKeever, chairman of the membership committee of the Washington Association of Building Owners and Managers. In this answer it is pointed out that Mr. McKeever, acknowledging that the Real Estate Association, organized for two years, has 25 members controlling 25,000,000 worth of property, and that it has put forth great effort to fight the Lambert Housing Bill and the Ball Rent Act, has virtually admitted the charges made by the Tenants' League of a "real estate ring" which has kept rentals at artificially high levels since the war.

A denial was made by Richard S. Whaley, chairman of the District Rent Commission, to charges that the commission is favoring the activities of the Tenants' League in order to keep their jobs at any price.

Mr. Stone to Get Report

Announcement by Payton Gordon, district attorney, that his report on the findings of the Senate District Committee submitted to him last month would be sent to his immediate superior, Harlan F. Stone, Attorney-General, on Thursday. It is expected that the report will be sent immediately from the Department of Justice to the White House and its contents revealed to officers of the Tenants' League, who were told to call at the White House tomorrow.

"Decision of the Housekeepers' Alliance of the District to join the Tenants' League in their fight for better housing conditions and lower rents in the capital, especially to meet the needs of Government workers for decent living quarters."

The Tenants' League issued its answer to the organized real estate interests in the form of the following statement:

"Mr. McKeever, as quoted by the press in Washington, calls attention to the advantages of organization and co-operative effort. The Tenants' League begs to inform him that such advantages apply to tenants as well as to owners and managers, and it is to secure such advantages that the Tenants' League is organized.

Landlord's Admissions Cited

"Mr. McKeever acknowledges that the Washington Association of Building Owners and Managers has been organized nearly two years, that its 25 members control approximately \$20,000,000 worth of property and that it has already put forth great effort to fight the Lambert Housing Bill and the Ball Rent Act."

"This admission by Mr. McKeever confirms authoritatively the contention of the Tenants' League that there is a realtors' combine in Washington prepared with an organization and with money to maintain high rents."

"It was announced that the Tenants' League will endeavor to obtain widespread publicity for actual housing conditions in the capital by publishing daily exact statements of rentals prevailing in the city."

A considerable number of tenants already have been evicted without due process of law, it was declared by Mrs. Henry C. Brown, member of the Tenants' Committee, and 2000 persons have been served with eviction notices since Oct. 1.

"This eviction situation is not a vindictive on the part of the landlord," she declared. "It is a serious situation which has arisen in the national capital."

SPANISH DUKE MEETS PRESIDENT COOLIDGE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)— President Coolidge received at the White House today the Duke of Alba, who was presented by the Spanish Ambassador. After the visit the Duke had a cordial interview with the President.

The Marquis of Viana, who came to the United States with the Duke

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INDIA ASHAMED OF OPIUM TRADE

Practice of Dosing Children
With Drug Said to Be
Now Less Common

received that this council, believing India is suffering incalculable harm from its widely prevalent practice of dosing infants with opium and that this practice has been proved by Indian social workers to be remediable, deeply sympathizes with the desire of educated Indians that the use of opium should be strictly confined to "medical and scientific needs."

Special Tasmanian Grant Is Refused

**Government Extorts £500,000
Yearly by Taxation, and
Does Nothing in Return**

BOMBAY, Sept. 20 (Special Correspondence) — The International Missionary Council and the National Christian Council of China requested the executive committee of the National Christian Council of India last January to institute in its area a careful inquiry into the question of India's relation to the opium traffic for the purpose of placing authoritative information before the League of Nations' conference in November. The executive of the Bombay Christian Council, therefore, sent a circular to all medical missionaries and societies there the Missionary Christian Council questionnaire, in order to ascertain the effect of opium-eating in India and Indian opinion on the subject.

The evidence gathered in the Bombay Presidency, under the first point was summed up in the words of an Indian lady doctor, of 20 years' practice in Bombay, who stated that "30 children of every 100 among Hindus and 75 out of every 100 among Moslems are dosed with opium almost from birth," but that "mothers are amenable" when the harmful effects on their children are explained, with the result that in such cases opium is gradually discontinued. Under the second head, the replies from western India indicated that among educated Indians there was shame that Indian opium was being used for the demoralization of other races.

The Bombay Christian Council, which is made up of 45 missionaries and 35 Indian Christian leaders, the former representing 22 missionary societies, and the latter representing about 100,000 Protestant Indians. Christians from all parts of the presidency, in its meeting recently held in the local Y. M. C. A. hall, paltry in the extreme.

News of Freemasonry

By DUDLEY WRIGHT.

Special from Monitor Bureau
London, Oct. 3
FIELD MARSHAL Lord Methuen

opening the new Ex-Servicemen's Institute at Corsham recently said there were three institutions which he valued highly at this time of unrest. These were the Freemasons, who had been a power for good since the time of Solomon, the friendly societies, with their large sums of money, and last, but not least, the British Legion, who had been a power for good. They helped to make village and town life more happy. It is another instance, perhaps, where the arts of warfare are now employed as arts of peace, just as recently at a Masonic service held at Auchterarder the procession was headed by the pipe band which was headed by Sir John de Graham at the battle of Falkirk.

The Earl of Elgin is to be succeeded as Grand Master Mason by the Earl of Stair, who for the past two years has occupied the position of Grand Master Deputy. The information is particularly gratifying to Scots Masons in London as Lord Stair is a member of the Society here. He takes a very active part in the public life of the country and for six years, when he was Viscount Dalrymple, he represented Wigstonshire in the House of Commons.

One day it is Scotland, the next day it is Ireland, and then England, all complaining for lack of accommodation for the increased numbers attending lodges and chapters. In England one province after another is finding its quarters cramped and the acquisition of larger premises becomes not merely desirable, but a necessity. This has happened in Nottingham. The need was experienced before the war, but it has now become a matter of grave urgency, and so new quarters are to be provided at once. The efforts of the provincial brethren are being succeeded ably and practically by the Duke of Devonshire, the provincial

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NEW MEAT PORT FOR AUSTRALIA

**Great Facilities Found in
Manchester, England, for
Trade of This Nature**

MANCHESTER, Eng., Oct. 10 (Special Correspondence) — There is every prospect of Manchester becoming an important meat port, as a result of action now being taken by prominent Australian business men.

These men will benefit greatly both the Australian producers and the British consumers.

Representatives of Australian meat

producers and shippers have recently visited Trafford Park, Manchester, and the Ship Canal, and at the close of their visit spoke of the possibilities they had unfolded with enthusiasm.

A. R. Hasson, resident representative in Britain of the Australian Meat Council, said that it was a year ago that the Australian Government had decided to accept the request of the Tasmanian Government that it should make a special grant of £200,000 a year for 10 years in order in some measure to make up for the heavy toll which it exacts in direct taxation, amounting to about £60,000, thereby limiting the state government in taxation measures to that extent.

Instead the Commonwealth Government had announced that it will forgive taxation on a lottery that has been carried on in Tasmania for some 20 years, which clearly it had no right to tax, it having been specially legalized by the Tasmanian Parliament while legislation on all other forms of gambling was forbidden, except through the race course totalizator.

The Commonwealth Government will give a special grant of £25,000 yearly reducible by £17,000 per annum.

In view of the fact that it is difficult to ascertain the Commonwealth Government is drawing about \$2,000,000 a year from Tasmania, and spending practically nothing in public works in Tasmania, while the other states are sharing in the expenditure of millions annually, its "concessions" are looked upon as

Colonel Stevens, of the Trafford

Park Estates, pointed out that the Australian meat trade was in such a condition that the meat council was endeavoring to re-establish powers to levy a whole trade for the purposes of the council.

The rates for Manchester were 25 per cent lower than for any other center,

and distribution could take place both north and south at economical rates.

Further, the cost of storage

was lower than in other English towns and would not be any higher than storage in Australia itself.

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ULSTER MEETS IN INDIGNATION

Omagh and Londonderry
Bid British Politicians Beware

LONDONDERRY, Oct. 10 (Special Correspondence)—At the Loyalist "anti-coercion" demonstration in Omagh the Union Jack was interspersed with banners containing such devices as "No Surrender," "What We Have We Hold," "Not One Inch," etc., which were made by British members of Parliament who sympathise with the position Ulster holds in her boundary dispute with the Irish Free State, and by Ulster members of the Belfast Parliament. A set of amplifiers, scattered over the thronged campus so that even the furthest removed might miss nothing, testified to the march of natural science; otherwise this might have been a typical old-fashioned Irish country gathering.

Protest against the boundary clause in the Free State Treaty in 1921 was, of course, the keynote. Ulster deplored the unfair, treacherous and ungrateful treatment of British politicians in their attempt to coerce us into a position destructive of our rights and liberties in order to escape the consequences of participating in the completion of a treaty which is the foulest stain in British history! Ulster accepted the Act of 1920, conferring Home Rule and promising that the Six Counties should be "forever inviolate," so that her citizens might be able "to lead their normal lives as British citizens and develop in peace their economic ideals, freed from further harassing quarrels with their southern neighbors."

Speech followed speech. Ulster had been challenged, and the answer was ready: "We were born under that flag (the Union Jack), we were bred under that flag, we have lived long under that flag. There is only one power which can drive us from it, and that power is British bayonets. But British bayonets bent in 1914 when they tried to drive us out of the United Kingdom. The British fleet followed the Nelson precedent when bidden to bombard Belfast. Therefore, let British politicians beware!"

The meeting drew to a close. "God Save the King" was sung—never quite in tune, but leaving no doubt as to the mood behind its rugged volume. And in fancy one still hears the words of one of the members from Westminster: "Supposing they use force against you, then I say strike. And I will add that he who hits first hits last. . . . There are those in the Imperial House of Commons who will fight your battles, not only on the green benches of the House, but on the green fields of Ireland!"

It is the following evening in the romantic old city of Londonderry, popularly known just as "Derry," that is one of the few walled cities in the British Isles. In the seventeenth century it withstood three sieges. Derry has always been, and is today a kind of tiny municipal nation, reminding one of feudal times.

Three miles of smiling Irish country separate it from the border. How different this scene from the fair green at Omagh! The whole tone of the meeting is different, though not less stern. The hall is packed, and the corridors outside are packed. The Loyalist citizens of Derry are up in arms. "Never!" they cry. "We will never consent to be driven into a Republic of Sinn Feiners! Let them come and drag us out if they can—we will never surrender!"

LEBANON IRRIGATION PROPOSED
BEIRUT, Syria, Sept. 30 (Special Correspondence).—The Department of Public Works is examining a project for irrigation which consists in the utilization of the waters of Al-Manboukh spring in the Kesrouan. This project will be submitted to the Government for approval.

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Proposed Houston Public Library, From Pre-Preliminary Sketches. Cram & Ferguson, Architects, Boston.

The Library

By JULIA TIDESON, LIBRARIAN

THE file of newspapers in the Houston Public Library dates from 1833. In one of the earliest issues of the Telegraph, of which the library has a fairly complete file, appears the following advertisement: "The town of Houston, situated at the head of navigation on the west bank of Buffalo Bayou, is now for the first time brought to public notice. . . . The town of Houston is located at a point on the river which must ever command the trade of the largest and richest portion of Texas." And so forth, at considerable length.

On the condition that a site be provided and 8 per cent be appropriated for maintenance. The site which was purchased for \$7800 has this year been re-sold for \$100,000. The doors of the library, then named the Houston Lyceum and Carnegie Library, were opened in 1904 and its use has steadily increased. In 1921 the board decided to raise the question of a special tax of 2½ cents on \$100 valuation for library maintenance. The Mayor was favorable to the idea but the commissioners, after receiving strong opposition on the part of the library's friends and staff, a referendum petition was obtained containing 2000 names (the necessary 15 per cent), compelling the submission of the ordinance. The people of Houston then came forward loyally and voted the tax by a large majority.

The Carnegie Building was so quickly overwhelmed by Houston's rapid development that in 1922 the library board again asked public support for a bond issue of \$200,000 for the first unit of a new library building and again received it by a good majority. By the time plans were ready, however, the first tax did not promise enough space, so another bond issue of \$200,000 was asked and on June 1, 1924, again loyally supported, giving a total of \$500,000, which will build the first, second and third units, leaving a last unit to be built when the needs of a later day are determined.

In planning the first unit it was necessary, in order to have a harmonious design, to plan the entire building and after the whole plan was worked out to decide what part could best be completed as the first unit with \$200,000 available at that time. In order to be assured of a design of the highest merit, Cram & Ferguson of Boston were appointed associate architects. The building as designed by Ralph Adam Cram is very lovely, of the Spanish Renaissance style, a style particularly suited for this part of the country, to be built of rough-hewn brick and tile. The interior arrangement has been carefully studied, especially with a view to convenience and economy of administration and to giving reading rooms

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CHICAGO PARKS BEING UNITED BY NEW LAKE MICHIGAN DRIVE

\$25,000,000 Already Voted for Plan to Provide Motor Highways—Project Also Involves Formation of Five Islands and Bathing Beaches

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Completion of the new shore line drive bordering Lake Michigan between Jackson Park on the south and Grant Park on the east front of down-town Chicago, is promised by engineers in the South Park board within two years.

M. N. Lovewell, assistant senior engineer, in charge of the project, made the announcement in outlining to The Christian Science Monitor the representative the progress made on this lake front and beach scheme.

Enough available piece of equipment in Chicago is at work on the project. Mr. Lovewell stated, as the South Park commissioners are making every effort to hasten the day when motorists may drive along the Lake Michigan littoral from Jackson Park to Randolph Street.

Contracts are being drawn for erection of a breakwater in the last gap not yet completed between Thirty-Ninth and Fiftieth streets. At the same time bids are being sought for the filling behind the breakwater between Twenty-Fifth and Thirty-Ninth streets.

New Artery Soo Ready

The driveway through Grant Park has been completed to the south end of the Field Museum at Roosevelt Road (formerly Twelfth Street). The contract has been let for laying the pavement from Roosevelt to Sherman Street. That's before another summer it will be extended to Twenty-Third Street, where it will cross a viaduct over the Illinois Central tracks and unite with South Park Avenue, a major south side thoroughfare. Seventy-five per cent of the steel in the viaduct is already in place, so that the new artery of traffic to the South Side will be ready in quick time.

Meanwhile work has begun on what will prove the most spectacular portion of the project—the construction of a series of five islands put in the lake between Roosevelt Road and Fifty-Fifth Street. The western shore line of this new land will lie from 2,000 to 5,000 feet east of the present beach, out where now nothing but the waters of Lake Michigan hold undisputed sway.

Workers in the tall office buildings and residents in clubs and hotels which face the lake along Michigan Avenue for months have had opportunity to watch the construction of the first and northernmost of the islands. They are planned to carry another driveway, closely paralleling the inner boulevard, along the present shore line.

"Island No. 1" is situated just east of the Field Museum and the new municipal stadium. It is roughly half-mile long and 1,000 feet wide, and lies between the extended lines of Roosevelt Road on the north and Sixteenth Street on the south.

Like Bacon's New Atlantis, the land is slowly being piled up also through the more modern device of a sand sucker employed. This draws the material from the lake bottom and deposits it behind a breakwater of filling and rocks.

Substantial advance has been made on the initial island, the engineers report. Its equipment will include a bathing beach and pavilion available to down-town Chicago. It also will be easily accessible to west side districts whose residents heretofore were forced to make long trips to

north and south side beaches. At Sixteenth Street a pleasure pier is to be constructed, 300 feet wide and extending 2,000 feet into the lake.

Another Beach Planned.
Another island soon will be begun, lying roughly between Twenty-Ninth and Thirty-Sixth streets, on which another beach is to be built for the Negroes of the south side. This will replace their present Twenty-Ninth Street beach. Construction of the rest of the series of island will be deferred until this second island is built.

Some idea of the magnitude of the project is suggested by the fact that 1,100 acres of land are to be formed in the lake, and along the shore, where land does not now exist. The entire undertaking involves the building of 20 miles of breakwater, which is formed by driving two lines of piles, 20 feet apart, blinding them with steel and filling the intervening space with rock.

Thirteen bridges will be needed to connect the islands with each other and with the mainland. Five viaducts are to be built over the Illinois Central tracks and three subways beneath them.

TWO BOND ISSUES,
FOR EMPIRE CULTURE

H. M. Lefroy Insists Cotton Shortage Offers Opportunity

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 11.—H. Maxwell Lefroy, in a paper on "semi-culture with the Empire," which he read at a textile conference at Westminster recently, urged that in view of the output of the average cotton in the world, now was the opportunity to push the silk industry. Mr. Lefroy explained that India, the largest producer of raw silk in the Empire, only provides about 2 per cent of the world's supply. The 30,000,000 cocoons furnish silk which is used almost entirely in the country, and between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 pounds of Chinese silk is used in addition, as well as imported spun silk yarns from Italy and Japan. Kashmire produces fine silk, suitable for English use, and recommendations for the increased production of this class of silk-worm in India have been urged. The only other area within the Empire from which silk comes is Cyprus. From here the cocoons are mainly exported to Italy and France for weaving.

Production of silk in other countries of the Empire has been only a small part. In Australia, financial return cannot compare with farming, poultry keeping, fruit growing, etc. Hong Kong produced good silk experimentally and it is hoped it may develop there. In Mesopotamia a start was made, but failed, but the work has been commenced again and the next step in the establishment of a fixture (reeling factory) so that raw silk may be exported instead of cocoons. The West Indies offer an ideal climate, and though nothing has

been done yet, it is possible that agriculture may be started as a cottage industry. Mr. Lefroy insisted that the industry should be a cottage one. It must be a home affair, and the work is available for women and children with the exception of the cultivation of the mulberry trees on the leaves of which the worms feed.

There was, he said, an enormous market for good reeled silk and for waste both in England and on the Continent. With American cotton at 16d. to 20d. a pound, it was worth while turning to waste and spinning silk as substitutes. Fifteen years ago when cotton was under 8d. per pound Eng. silk was grown and sold to the spinning mills for 16d. per pound, but if cotton had then been the price it is today, half Eng. silk would be producing Eng. silk now.

"I am only putting forward my personal opinion," said Mr. Lefroy, "when I say that over the next ten years is the time to try silk production in the Empire wherever it can be produced. It will be a long time before the cotton shortage is made up and there will be high prices for cotton, silk, and other spinning materials."

SPANISH INTEREST IN NATIONS GROWS

Maritime Conference Held at San Sebastian

MADRID, Oct. 4 (Special Correspondence)—Simultaneously with the visit to Madrid of members of the National Housing and Town Planning Association of Great Britain and a group of English architects, and with the holding of an international seismological conference, comes news of the international maritime conference at San Sebastian. Increasing foreign interest in Spain and her affairs is reciprocated by Spain's growing interest and participation in international maritime matters directly through the influence of the League of Nations, and more particularly because of the work of Albert Thomas, head of the International Labor Bureau at Geneva.

M. Thomas, who became a popular figure among Madrid's intellectuals and politicians when lecturing here last spring, has again honored Spain with his presence, this time at San Sebastian. Amplification of an international code dealing with seamens' contracts, sailors' quarters on ships, ship discipline, arbitration, settling of disputes, were the main points of discussion. It is not expected to codify all maritime legal arrangements and by-laws at one sitting. Codification and improvements will proceed step by step until the whole vast network of maritime laws has been codified on an international basis.

International maritime laws have existed for many centuries, according to one member of the conference, who said further that a Catalán book, "Libre del Consulat de Mar," published in Barcelona in 1904, was at the foundation of all modern maritime legislation. It is, therefore, only poetic justice that the effort to codify these laws after the lapse of several centuries should have begun in Spain. A comprehensive project concerning maritime labor will be discussed in the International Labor Conference of 1926.

INDIA HAS WOMAN MAGISTRATE

BOMBAY, Sept. 21 (Special Correspondence)—Mrs. Jayalakshmi Kumari has been nominated by the Government of Madras to the Bench Court of Madanpalli. She is the first Indian woman magistrate to sit on the bench since the appointment of Mrs. Cousins in the Bench Court at Saidpur, over a year ago.

HISTORY TEXTBOOK SURVEY SHOWS "WAR GLORIFICATION"

Peace Education Association Urges Teaching of Truth About Conflict and Its Causes—Investigators Analyze Books Now Used in Schools

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Evidence that many elementary history textbooks glorify war and fail to give due emphasis to peace activities is furnished by an analysis of 24 texts and 24 supplementary readers made by three investigators and published by the Association for Peace Education. Dr. William H. Owen, its president and formerly head of the National Education Association, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The report showed that more than 80 books analysed give more than 30 per cent of their word space to war, while one book gives more than 40 per cent. Moreover, the space devoted to mere description of war activities far outweighs that devoted to analyzing the causes and results of war. In most of the books less than one-tenth of the space given to war is allotted to results, the remainder points out. Conclusions based on the analysis include the following:

War space could be reduced at least one-half without detracting from the historical value of the books. War word content is on the whole nationalistic, biased and in many cases flamboyant. War emotionalism frequently violates the principles of good literature. War illustrations as a rule picture the glorified images of the artist. Warlike illustrations are negligible. Very few histories even approach

the truth about war. Concealment and propaganda frequently appear.

The report urges that parents demand better histories, containing too many "lessions in glorifying war" that divert students from the realization that peace and international comity should be the highest world aim and the highest American aim. Commenting on the findings, Dr. Owen said:

This is just the inevitable result of history writing of the past when kings had control. Then history was intended to make fighting look good. History, in some ways, is not an emotional appeal for peace but an impartial investigation of a single phenomenon. The motive was simply: What changes can be made in the conditions of life to help get rid of war? Personal evaluations of textbooks have been made frequently; we thought a study of the books was needed.

People's education has not taught people to think about our total industrial and economic life, but we are learning now to deal with economics. In the solution of our immediate problem, "How can we defend ourselves?" we must know that wars are neither necessary nor desirable. They ought to know the cost of war. To get textbooks written from the modern point of view is the great problem.

Austrian Notabilities Find Contentment in Private Jobs

Some Write Memoirs, Others Enter Business, and a Few Occupy Important Posts

VIENNA, Oct. 2 (Special Correspondence)—The present occupant of one of the number of the prominent houses of Austria who joined leading firms during the war and even before the war, are given by a newspaper here, the *Stimme*. Most of them seem content simply to retire from public work; some few are writing memoirs, and one or two are holding down important jobs.

The Archduke Frederick, uncle of the late Emperor Charles and former commander-in-chief of the Austro-Hungarian Army, is living on an estate in Hungary. Count Berchtold, Austrian Foreign Minister at the outbreak of the war, is at Buchlovice in Moravia. The Archduke Eugen has been writing a history of the German Order of Knights. Count For-

bach, who composed the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, was formerly living in exile in Munich, but has since returned to Vienna. The chief of the Austro-Hungarian general staff is engaged on the fifth volume of war memoirs. The former Austrian Premier, Count Clam-Martinic, divides his time between Linz and his Castle Clam.

Freiherr von Montlong, chief of the press department under the old Department of Foreign Affairs, is now a correspondent of the Vienna press bureau. Dr. Seidler, former

President, is now the director of a bank. General Belmont, of the Ministry of War, has a position in the Eibenthal Paper Mills, and M. Wiesner is employed by the Agrarmarke Company.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO

CHICAGO



Evening Slippers

A fine grace of line accented by the beauty of the fabric gives these slippers a fine harmony with modes for evening.

The slippers of gold-color metal brocades are outlined with narrow bands of gilded kid.

Two styles in a group priced according to kind, \$15 to \$28.50.

First Floor, South

Gloves

Correct—perfect in the fine quality of the French kidskin, these long gloves complete the formal costume.

The 16-button length, priced \$5.75. The 20-button length, \$7.75 and \$10.75 pair.

First Floor, North



The OPERA Frocks and Wraps in Formal Fashions

As the theme of the opera is foretold in the strains of the overture, so these new fashions are the very essence of the mode as it concerns the formal season. Brilliant—daring as a modern score they are, or with the gracious charm that lingers in the cadences of a well-known measure.

Frocks of Metal Lace, Starry with Beads Complete the Ensemble with Graceful Velvet Capes

The deep decolletage is outlined in garnet, emerald and topaz colored beads. These, too, pick out the pattern of the lace on cape and frock, so is a charming harmony maintained. In the cape, softest velvet is foundation for the metal lace. At right center. \$550.

Flash of Metal Cloth Softened by Fur and Velvet Enrich the New Wraps for Evening Occasions

Here are coats of coral-colored velvet, whose wide, graceful sleeves of silvered cloth are banded in velvet, with a deep collar of black fox in contrast. For misses. Not in the sketch. Priced \$275.

There are other lovely evening wraps here, the beauty of whose luxurious fabrics is enhanced by colors that reflect the tones of frocks the capes accompany.

OVERTONES of gorgeous metal tissues, traceries of gold and silver-colored lace, shimmering velvets, soft as chiffon. And on these scrolls of jewel-like beading, embroideries intricate and colorful, or the subtle shading of a delicately tinted flower weave variations on fashion's theme.

Clusters of rosy flowers poised at shoulder and girdle give a staccato note to the white bead-encrusted frock for women, at left. \$300. A frock with rhinestone ornaments takes on the texture of moire by means of tiny beads. For women, at the right. \$210.

Capes of jade green velvet are banded with soft gray fur. For misses. At left center. \$250. A panel caught in a new way falls in a graceful ripple at the back of a cape of crimson velvet. At center. \$185.

Furs are used in original and distinctive ways—sometimes two contrasting furs on one garment. These wraps are priced according to style, \$75 to \$550.

The Footwear Ensemble By Hanan For Men and Women



Every Hanan Shoe you buy, for woman or man, should be both complemented and complimented with the correct Hanan Hose. One completes the other!

Quality • Elegance • Comfort

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NEW YORK BOSTON BROOKLYN PHILADELPHIA DETROIT
BUFFALO CHICAGO PITTSBURGH MILWAUKEE
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*These stores also carry
Children's shoes

Pearls

Perfectly graduated strands whose luster tells the foreign origin of these synthetic pearls.

With 18-kt. white gold clasp set with a diamond, 20, 24, 27 and 30-inch strands, they are priced accordingly at \$30, \$35, \$40 and \$45.

First Floor, South

RADIO

New Zealander and Briton Set World's Two-Way Radio Record

Auckland Amateur Transmits Congratulations of Prime Minister Who Envises Day When British Prime Minister Can Speak to Far-Flung Domains

By Special Cable
AUCKLAND, N. Z., Oct. 22.—Two-way wireless communication with Great Britain has been established by a New Zealand amateur, Frank Bell, the distance being roughly estimated at 11,250 miles. Prime Minister W. P. Massey has congratulated Mr. Bell as being the first New Zealander to speak to the British by radio.

Mr. Massey declared that this brings nearer the time when the Prime Minister of Great Britain will be able to speak from his own room to the Prime Minister of New Zealand. Mr. Bell transmitted these congratulations to the English amateur with whom he was in touch. This New Zealander's equipment is not considered unusual with the exception that he uses a 97-foot lattice tower to support his antenna.

The last long distance record reported before this one came from excellent equipment.—Ed.

Radio Programs

For Wednesday, October 29

One cannot help but notice the attractive type of programs put out by the British Broadcasting Company for its million and more radio set owners in Great Britain. Capt. P. Eckerlesley, talking at the recent radio conference, stated that this company has an income of over \$2,000,000 a year from the license fees which, for the most part, is turned in for the purpose of giving the best sort of programs possible. The programs imagined by this company seem to bear out Captain Eckerlesley's statement. For instance, we have "The Night in Spain," a program of a similar nature was recently broadcast from the Pacific coast. One wonders whether the American people appreciate the fact that they are getting for nothing things that other people have to pay for. The broadcasters, while gladly willing to give their services, state that they do not believe the public as a whole is appreciative of the extent it should be, or more letters and comments would be forthcoming. A penny postal is the least one can do for an evening of good entertainment.

number of excellent instructive talks are to be given from various stations on this date. "Coal a Factor in Industry" will be broadcast by Dr. Alexander Levy of the University of Illinois. Then Maj.-Gen. Mason M. Patrick will discuss "Military Aviation" from WJZ, under the auspices of the New York University. Major-General Patrick has his hands full trying to keep up a first-class air service when so little is allowed in appropriations that nothing but a skeleton service is possible.

KPO will broadcast a talk on "Vocational Education for Your Boy and Mine." The problem of vocational education is one that is constantly before the American people. It's difficult for the young man to decide just what he wants and very often parental opinion sways his course when it should be worked out logically from the individual viewpoint. Discussions of this nature should be plentiful on the air. We need them.

GREENWICH TIME.
(British Programs by Courtesy of Radio Times.)
210, London, England (525 Meters)
7:30 p.m.—Chamber music and a short comedy.
4BM, Bournemouth, England (525 Meters)
8 p.m.—Municipal orchestra night. Sir Dan Godfrey, conductor.
22Y, Manchester, England (275 Meters)
7 p.m.—"The Magic Flute" (Mozart).
210, Aberdeen, Scotland (525 Meters)
7:30 p.m.—"Hugh the Drover" (based on Edinburgh).
10, Glasgow, Scotland (425 Meters)
1:30 p.m.—"A Night in Spain."
2BE, Belfast, Ireland (425 Meters)
7:30 p.m.—Symphony concert.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.
WEEL, Edison Elec. Co., Boston, Mass. (525 Meters)

6 p.m.—Maxwell Melody Boys, dance orchestra.
8 p.m.—"The Art of Curley" (by Captain Dan).
210, Boston, Mass. (525 Meters)
7:30 p.m.—"Hugh the Drover" (based on Edinburgh).
10, Glasgow, Scotland (425 Meters)
1:30 p.m.—"A Night in Spain."
2BE, Belfast, Ireland (425 Meters)
7:30 p.m.—Symphony concert.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME.
KGW, Morning Broadcast, Portland, Ore. (425 Meters)

8 p.m.—Vincent D. Daniels, composer-virtuoso, with "Piano Concerto."

8 p.m.—"Concert program arranged by the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America." 8:30 p.m.—"Annie M. Hillman" (425 Meters).
Margaret Fallouhan, concert violinist, accompanied by Hazel Gruppe at the Plantation Players.

WBAP, Star-Telegram, Fort Worth, Texas (475 Meters)

7:30 p.m.—Concert of dance music.
9 p.m.—Dance program by the Texas Orchestra.

WDAB, Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. (425 Meters)

7 p.m.—"The Conversation Corner," a radio "columy" by Arnold Abbott. Travel talk. Dance music at intervals from the studio. 10 p.m.—Dance orchestra. The fourth in a series of evening dancing classes under the direction of Arthur Murray of New York.

WCAT, Washington, D. C. (425 Meters)

7:45 p.m.—"An address by Hon. Leroy R. Ginn, Assistant Comptroller-General of the District of Columbia National Committee." 8:30 p.m.—First annual concert of the New York Philharmonic Society.

KDKA, Westinghouse Electric Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa. (525 Meters)

8:15 p.m.—"The Role of Chemistry," talk No. 4, "Coal a Factor." Inaugural lecture by Dr. Alexander D. Tissot, professor of organic chemistry from the University of Pittsburgh studio. 8:30 p.m.—Concert by Dorothy Moore, soprano, with Don Bryan Moorseid, soprano.

WCAR, Kaufmann & Baer Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. (425 Meters)

8:30 p.m.—Musical program by Mrs. W. J. Armstrong.

SOLICITING MAIL ORDERS FOR FRANKEL'S FAMOUS "J STAR"

Men's Full Fashioned Pure Silk Hose, \$1 Per Pair

Assorted colors. Guaranteed quality. Unexcelled values. 5 pairs priced \$5.00

FRANKEL CLOTHING CO.

Dos Moines, Iowa



A Colorful Luncheon Set
priced 4.98

the artist's picture shows you exactly how they are patterned. Pure silk linen cloths, in 63x63-inch size, with four matching napkins. For gifts, for informal parties, why not a colorful luncheon set? One of these gay times—canary yellow, blue or celio—will harmonize and add tone to your dining room.

Orders by mail will be promptly filled.

Youker Brothers
Dos Moines, Iowa

E. C. Sheets, contractor; Frances Victor, entertainer, and co-operating artists: WGB, Federal Telephone Co., Buffalo, N. Y. (525 Meters)

8:30 p.m.—Vincent Lopez, dinner music. 8 p.m.—Buffalo Harpers and Cavalier and Little. 8:30 p.m.—Royal Belle Wheaton, Strahanian, accompanied by Miss Ethel McMillan. 10 p.m.—Pro. F. Tenny.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

WMAQ, Daily News, Chicago, Ill. (445 Meters)

8 p.m.—Chicago Theater organ recital.

9:30 p.m.—Stories for children by Miles Franklin. 10 p.m.—"Playboy" (from Northwestern University). 8:30 p.m.—WMAQ, "Playboy" (from Northwestern University). 10:30 p.m.—"Log Song" (from the WMAQ Studio).

KWT, Westinghouse, Elgin, Ill. (525 Meters)

8 p.m.—"Apres musical features and sit to entertainment." WLW, Sears-Roebuck, Cincinnati, Ohio (425 Meters)

8 p.m.—Farm program. 9 p.m.—"Soeder features" (one-period request).

9:30 p.m.—Dennis sisters. 10 p.m.—Iraham Jones and his orchestra. 10:15 p.m.—"Cavalcade." 10:45 p.m.—Frost and Glenn Carter.

WIBAS, Courier-Journal, Times, Louisville, Ky. (425 Meters)

8:30 p.m.—"Music with Kannard and His Kentucky Ramblers."

WLW, Crosby Radio Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio (425 Meters)

8 p.m.—"The Virginia Minstrels" (from the Coliseum) and "Ginny" (from the Forum). Concert and entertainment by the Forum Band and Orchestra. 11:30 p.m.—"The Big Show" (from the Forum). 10:30 p.m.—"Cheeky Pecker" (from the Forum). 11:30 p.m.—"The Wizard of Oz" (from the Forum).

KSD, Post-Dishant, St. Louis, Mo. (525 Meters)

8 p.m.—"The Scottish Rite Cathedral" (from the Scottish Rite Cathedral). Direct from the Cathedral.

WHO, Bankers Life Co., Des Moines, Iowa (425 Meters)

7:30 p.m.—Musical program. The Bankers Life Radio Orchestra: Virginia Groom, Maurine, Leon Marindale, piano. Groom by Gladys M. Stribling, Kathryn Mason, pianist. Movie chats by Dorothy Day.

WDAT, Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo. (411 Meters)

7 p.m.—"Music from the Mead Council of Greater Kansas City." The Mead-Acme-Yester band, directed by the Mead Council band ensemble.

WBAP, Star-Telegram, Fort Worth, Texas (475 Meters)

7:30 p.m.—Concert of dance music.

9 p.m.—Dance program by the Texas Orchestra.

WIAW, Woodmen of the World, Omaha, Neb. (425 Meters)

8 p.m.—"Concert program arranged by James Davis." 10 p.m.—Dance music by George Olsen's Orchestra.

KFOA, Hale Broadcasters, San Francisco, Calif. (425 Meters)

7 p.m.—Rudy Seeger's Orchestra.

8 p.m.—Max Bradford's Veritonic Band.

8:30 p.m.—"The Art of Curley" (by Captain Dan) and "Mine and Mine" (by W. Ellings).

9 p.m.—"Concert program by Yeonne Farf." Conversational French lesson. Male quartet selections by the Popular Quartet.

KZT, Earl C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. (425 Meters)

7:30 p.m.—"Rudy Baxter" in recital.

8 p.m.—"Art Hickman's Concert Orchestra." 4:30 p.m.—Children's program presenting Prof. Walter Sylvester.

8:30 p.m.—"The Role of Chemistry," talk No. 4, "Coal a Factor." Inaugural lecture by Dr. Alexander D. Tissot, professor of organic chemistry from the University of Pittsburgh studio.

9:30 p.m.—"Johnston-Davison Society orchestra." 10 p.m.—"Johnston-Davison Society Orchestra." 10:45 p.m.—"Leo Wood's Air Troopers." 10 p.m.—"Dance orchestra.

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WBAP, Star-Telegram, Fort Worth, Texas (47

Art—New Books—Music—Theaters

Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith on a City Museum's Influence

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Oct. 7
WORKING quietly during 10 years for the beautifying of London's daily life, it is only now, when Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith has retired from the position of director of the Victoria and Albert Museum at South Kensington, that London has discovered the motive power of that beauty.

The people most nearly concerned—the dress designers, manufacturers, big distributors, salesmen and salaried women—new where they were getting inspiration, but the man was lost sight of in the wide skirt fashion appeared, or a fad for broad bags. Yet the one had its origin in the wonderful costume exhibition, and the other in an exhibition in the Museum of Seventeenth Century Bags. It is as Sir Cecil would have it. He is proud of the fact that two months after the exhibition of Garlick's bedroom furniture, which he had acquired with the assistance of actors and actresses, for the museum, furniture of a similar design was on sale in the shops of London. Now he has added to London's daily life from the museum.

"The Victoria and Albert Museum is perhaps the finest collection in the world of objects which are intended, not as models for slavish copying, but to give inspiration to the modern producer," said Sir Cecil to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "If these things have stood the test of time as being outstanding examples of quality and fitness for purpose, it is well that our producers should study them in order to see wherein this quality lies. Not only may they go and do likewise, but may profit by the difficulties which have been overcome and the problems which have been solved by the artists and craftsmen who have passed away. It is for this reason that the arrangement of the collections according to material—that is, craft—has been devised and carried out."

When Sir Cecil Smith became director in 1909, it was his task to reorganize the museum, out of the various self-contained collections, he evolved the distinct exhibitions of crafts which are as so many beacon lights to the craftsmen of today.

"It has been my aim," explained Sir Cecil, "to bring the museum back to its original intention as an institution for the improvement of design for commercial purposes. It was originally under the Board of Trade—and not the Board of Education—and indeed was founded for the purpose of improving the quality,

both as regards design and execution of British products.

The chief difficulty is to get the British public to understand that what people call art is not a luxury, but a necessity of daily life, and that art is really more than high standard of quality both in design and execution. One of the main troubles is that the so-called artistic productions are generally prohibitive in price, and what the public

part in the museum with great pleasure. "It is amazing," he said, "to find so much unsuspected talent among the quite rough school children who come to the museum because they want to come. I always saw the drawings and other work they did in the museum, and the reports given me at the end of the exhibition by Miss Spiller, who guides the children, were full of interest. All the time, people were coming from all over the world with special guests or special missions to the museum. The Begum of Bhopal, the only woman ruler in the world, showed the greatest interest in the textile section, and afterwards I was able to send her

"Expressing Willie" Acted in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Oct. 18
RACHEL CROTHIERS' comedy of the title "Long Islanders," "Expressing Willie," was staged with a special east at the Princess Theater on Oct. 18, 1924.

Minnie Whitecomb John Hoyt
Mrs. Smith Eddie Watson
Reynolds Vincent Mallory
Willie Smith Forrest Winslow
Julia Hoyt Willard O'Donnell
Holly Caldwell Mabel Estelle
Frances Sylvester Earl of Marmion
Jean Maria Waring-Maney
John Ellen Zachry

The enduring success in New York of Rachel Crothers' shrewd satire, "Expressing Willie," has led its sponsor, the Equity Players, to organize a second company for service at the Princess Theater in Chicago. Julia Hoyt is renowned as a beauty, a patient, ambitious and determined toller in the theater, not yet widely experienced, but obviously an intelligent and earnest young woman, is placed at the head of the cast.

Miss Hoyt will advance in the theater. Lack of experience cannot be held against her. Greater ease will lend rhythm and clarity of purpose to her playing. In her present role she evinces real enthusiasm, witty play.

Her voice is dark, vibrant and of bell-like clarity, and her enunciation is flawless. The stage is still a little foreign to her, and her gait and attitudes are not marked by that natural ease which is desirable, yes, even essential.

The most penetrating performance in "Expressing Willie" is Forrest Winslow's high keyed portrayal of the youth of the title. His reflections with unmistakable sharpness of line all the moods of the young toothpaste manufacturer venturing with an overabundance of wealth, among the upper ten. His qualms of conscience at facing coldly the sweet heart of his earlier years, his fear of being thought a boorish, his unbusiness in his purchased eminence, and his deficiency in worldly aplomb are indicated with a skill worthy of an actor of greater renown.

The south's mother, a character not easily hoodwinked by the cheap pretensions of the gaudy hangers-on, is acted with delightful humor by June Burley.

There is a good light comedian in the Chicago company, William Greyson, who accepts, against his own good judgment, billing under his rightful title of the Earl of Marmion.

"Expressing Willie" has positive value as satire and as entertainment. A little less self-consciousness on the part of the players, however, would assist into favor this very American, very shrewd and often O. L. H.

Proposed Revival of Tollgates in England Rouses Opposition

Special Correspondence

IT IS strange there should be an attempt today to revive the turnpike road, with its tollgate. Yet of recent years several attempts have been made to obtain the passing of private bills in Parliament for such purposes. A few years ago a half-hearted agitation was started in England with the object of taxing motor cars by means of erecting tollgates and charging motor vehicle users tolls for the upkeep of the country roads. But the proposal met with such indignant protest and ridicule that the agitation was dropped. There are still, however, several turnpike roads and tollhouses in operation in different parts of Great Britain—not in Ireland, where tollgates were abolished by the Act of 1857.

Almost all existing tollbars are privately owned roads, generally between a seaside town and a new suburb or summer resort. There is one such tollgate, for instance, on the road between Brighton and Shoreham, and there is an old one at Dulwich, within five or six miles of central London.

This Dulwich tollgate road is a typical one, being about at least four miles in length. The road is privately owned, constructed and maintained by the governors of Dulwich College, on whose land it lies. The tolls charged by ways of vehicles passing over it go toward the upkeep of the road. This is about three-quarters of a mile in length, and is a convenient route between Dulwich Village and the Crystal Palace. No one needs to use it unless he chooses; one can travel by other, if longer, routes. In front of the tollhouse the road narrows to the point where swings a wide gate, opened only on payment of the appointed tolls.

The annoyance to any traveler in a hurry can easily be imagined, and all this, in addition to the cost in cash. Little wonder, then, that our

ancestors and recent predecessors objected strongly to tollgates. A hundred years ago, all the main country roads were barred every six or eight miles by tollgates, and a journey, say, from London to York must have made an appreciable tax on the traveler's purse. But not only tourists; traders were thus taxed, and the amounts spent on tolls on private wagons, cattle, etc., would doubtless be charged to the consumer; no wonder tollgates were not popular!

So great was the feeling against what were considered the impositions enforced by tollgate houses, rioting occasionally occurred, culminating in the famous "Rebecca Riots" of 1843-44, in South Wales.

The outbreaks originated in Carmarthenshire, and quickly spread over Cardigan, Pembroke and Brecknock Shires. They grew out of the impatience of the people at the great increase of tollgates on public roads, and owed their name to the rioters adopting as their motto, "Rebecca," and, unto her . . . be thou the mother of thousands of millions, and let thy seed possess the gate of those which divide them.

Bands of men, 500 strong, their leaders disguised in women's dress, scourred the country by night, drove off the tollbars, and then dispersed. Military were poured into the left, back of the harps, which have been moved into the cell and woodwind. The brasses range to the right rear. While this is perhaps

the stage has an attractive new setting and the arrangement of the choirs has been materially altered.

Now the rear ranks are only slightly raised. The tympani are in the center, with the double basses at the left, back of the harps, which have been moved into the cell and woodwind. The brasses range to the right rear. While this is perhaps

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Real Barrett Wendell

Barrett Wendell and His Letters. by M. A. Dewolfe Howe. Boston: The Atlantic Monthly Press, \$1.50.

IT WOULD be interesting to compare the opinion of Barrett Wendell prevailing among the thousands of men who sat in his classes at Harvard between the years 1880 and 1915, with the impression gained from Mr. Howe's book about his life and letters. It is safe to say they would not coincide at all points.

The reason for the difference may be explained by Mr. Howe's introductory statement to the effect that what Barrett Wendell really was and what he thought and wished others to think he was were frequently at variance.

His students, with a few exceptions, saw the outer man, the New England aristocrat with an English accent given to mannerisms and exaggerated pronouncements. Mr. Howe by his selections from Barrett Wendell's letters, on the other hand, to the polished yet spectacular conservative whom the public knew, an inner man distinguished for "simplicity, unselfishness and a high sense of humor."

This means, of course, that the same thing happened in Barrett Wendell's case that happens in many others: that he showed different sides of his nature at different times. Justly this side that is shown in letters to his intimate friends may be called the "real" self.

Mr. Howe's book is properly titled with biographies and yet it is really a collection of letters arranged chronologically with just enough comment to make their background clear and to outline the facts of Wendell's life. We are told that he was of old New England and Dutch stock, that he was graduated at Harvard and attended the law school, but did not take the final examinations; that he barely survived a few months in a New York law office, that he married Miss Edith Greenough of Quincy in 1880 and in the same year became an instructor in Harvard.

From that time on his work, with a brief intermission, lay in Harvard College, diversified by many trips abroad and much writing, and by what always seemed to him the great honor of an honored career, his year as exchange professor at the Sorbonne. In 1918 he became professor emeritus, and spent the remaining three years of his life in literary work.

The letters show Barrett Wendell to have been a polished, brilliant, witty stylist. That alone is not ful-

lestification for discussing them, because anyone who knows so much about the name of Barrett Wendell knows him best.

The letters show that he had a keen and personal interest in current affairs. He was something of an oratorician, and his speeches were highly in the literature of the past; yet very little in public life or the careers of political leaders escaped his notice and his pungent comment.

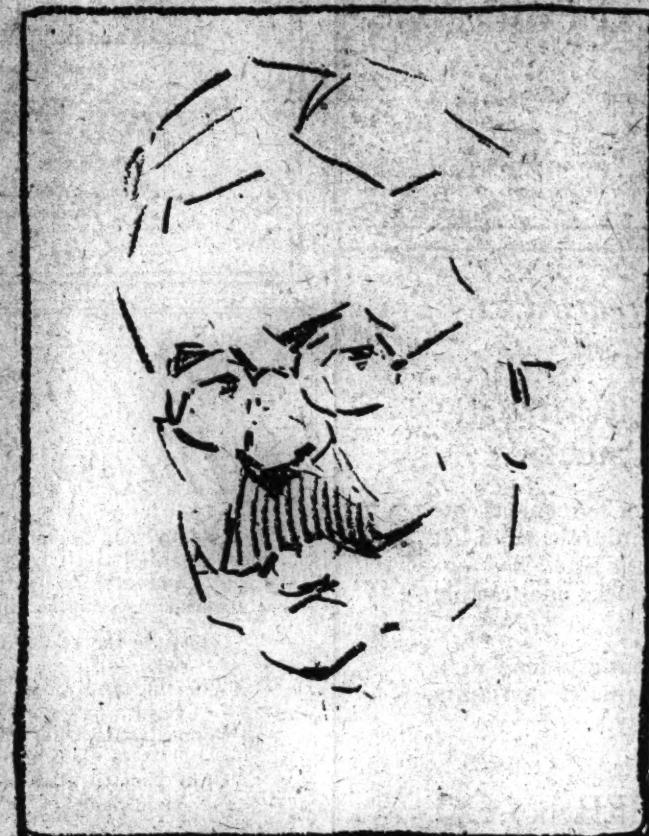
The letters also bear evidence to the strength and durability of his friendships, and to his willingness to spend time in directing the reading and thought of promising pupils. One of the last letters in the volume is that written to Frederic Schenck at the close of his freshman year. In this letter Mr. Wen-

dell writes first of Dante, his best-beloved, and then outlines a course of reading which must have been stimulating to the student.

One of his characteristic expositions of this kind remains to this day a great part of his usefulness in teaching. What lies at the root of that probably was his desire to find the magic word that would startle his students into intellectual awareness.

Almost as if conferring a degree, Mr. Howe closes his book with these words: "Honest, pure, and original of mind; chivalrous and generous often to the verge of the quixotic; given to decking serious thought in the moyer of jest and caprice; but to the core of his being, faithful, wise and kind," which, after all, expresses a not incompatible union of the students' Barrett Wendell with the Barrett Wendell of the letters.

- W. K. R.



M. A. DEWOLFE HOWE

Mr. Murry as Votary

Fyodor Dostoevsky, a critical study. by George Murray. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co., \$1.50.

HERE can be little question that Dostoevsky is one of the great literary influences of the age; scarcely less question can there be that he is a practical one as well.

Approaching him in this study, which the American publishers of Mr. Murray do well to reprint at this time, the reader quickly finds not to present a merely academic account but to fashion for himself a Dostoevskian insight. Perhaps this is all the more successful because there is something in Murry already attuned to the ardent Russian.

By emphasizing at the outset Dostoevsky's extra-novelist importance the English critic does his readers a distinct service in clearing away a number of technical considerations which are only mildly important in themselves but are in no way directly relevant to the profound sense of course, any novelist who can be treated merely as a novelist has by that token removed himself from the sphere of serious study. In all these great men, whether we know it or not, it is the living implication, not a sterile excellence of technique, that we seek.

It is because Dostoevsky "works for himself, trying his own thoughts as by fire, and for the future" that he so appeals even to those who cannot honestly follow his flaming

philosophy. He gave life to abstraction; his wildest fancies he endowed with an authenticity which is but another name for reality.

So doing, Dostoevsky becomes one of the representative spokesmen for a semi-artificial Russia. "No one," asserts Mr. Murry at the end of his study, "who looks steadily upon the Russian spirit, can deny that some has taken him in a great stride toward its inevitable goal. In Russian literature alone can be heard

the trumpet note of a new world:

other writers of other nations do no more than play about the feet of the giants who are Tolstoy and Dostoevsky, for even though the world knows it not, an epoch of the human mind came to an end in them. In them humanity stood on the brink of the revelation of a great secret."

That is too much like a votary, too little like a critic. Perhaps, as he considers Dostoevsky more than a novelist, Murry would be to him more than a critic. In any event Murry has revealed himself largely in these eloquent pages dedicated to one of life's frustrated nobles.

I. G.

Bookshop Browsings

ONE may find food of two sorts

at Rendezvous, at 51 Huntington Avenue, Boston. A wooden screen on a little plot of grass in front of an old brick house swings beside the steps leading up to the entrance to a pretty shop, where books are served along with meals—as a loan for amusement while one dines or passes to a pretty shop, where books

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TRADING IS BROADER AND MORE ACTIVE

Oils and Rails Are Conspicuous Market Features

Stock prices displayed a strong tone at the opening of today's New York market, with buying orders particularly effective in the oil and railroad shares.

Atlantic Coast Line, Western Union and Shell Transport opened at net gains of a point or more, while Chicago Great Western preferred and Rutland preferred established new 1924 peak prices at 23½ and 61½, respectively.

The upward movement in increasing momentum as trading progressed, short covering accelerating the advance in many issues.

Nearly a score of stocks sold 1 to 2 points above their previous prices in the first 30 minutes of trading including such widely diversified shares as Houston Oil, Air Reduction, Mallinckrodt, S. C. Johnson, American Hide & Leather, preferred, General Electric, Cudahy Fruit and Lackawanna Railroad.

Sugars continued under pressure, due to the unfavorable interpretation placed on the latest news of increased production in Cuba, American Sugar Refining losing 1½, and some of the others yielding fractionally.

Sears, Roebuck fell 1½ points on profit-taking after its violent advance of yesterday.

Foreign companies opened firm.

Bells in Control.

Speculators for the advance continued in control of the price movements throughout the morning, despite selling pressure exerted against American Woolen and sugar shares, and rather heavy profit-taking in Comstock Silver issues and Sears, Roebuck which extended its loss 2½ points.

The brisk demand for railroad shares was unabated, addition new 1924 highs having been recorded by Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh & West Virginia preferred.

St. Paul preferred moved up 1%. Ann Arbor, preferred, General Electric, Fisher Body, Nash Motors, and American Express extended their early gains to 3 points or more.

American Can and Baldwin made the best showing among the standard industrials. Cubic, Canco, and Standard Aluminum, Green Mountain Sugars, and a point or more, all breaking through their previous year's lows.

Call money renewed at 2 per cent.

Railroad Bonds Strong

Railroad issues led an upward movement in bond prices in today's dealings. Stimulated by favorable earnings reports of the leading western carriers, buying activity was extended to a wide range of railroad mortgages, including St. Paul, Wheeling & Lake Erie, Chicago Great Western, New York Central, Pacific, Erie and Seaboard lines.

Trading in the St. Paul bonds was marked by one of the periodic bursts of buying based on current prospects, which carried the price up 1½ points. The 4½s of 1933 and the 4s of 1934 and 1935 attracted the best demand.

Sugar company bonds were weak, being unsettled by distribution reports. Cuban, Western Sugar and Refining, 7s broke more than 8 points each to a new 1924 low at 78 and 78, respectively.

United States and foreign government obligations, which had shown a marked decline displaying interest in reports that Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia were seeking loans in the American market.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Cat. Loans	Boston	New York
Outside com' paper	1/2 1/4	1/2 1/4
Year money	1/2 1/4	1/2 1/4
Customer com' loans	1/2 1/4	1/2 1/4
Individual com' loans	1/2 1/4	1/2 1/4
Bankers' acceptances	1/2 1/4	1/2 1/4
Canadian ex. (%) per cent	1/2 1/4	1/2 1/4

Today's previous:

Bar silver in New York	78 1/2
Bar silver in London	58 1/2
Bar gold in London	522 1/2
Spot gold in New York	522 1/2
Canadian ex. (%) per cent	1/2 1/4

Clearing House Figures

Exchanges

Year ago today

Balances

F.R. Bank credit

Accepted Market

Prime Ex. Bonds Delivery

Under 25 days

30-60 days

Last Known Banks

Under 30 days

30-60 days

Eligible Private Banks

Under 30 days

30-60 days

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 largest foreign banks in the United States and having offices in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Boston Chicago

Philadelphia Kansas City

Richmond Dallas

Atlanta San Francisco

Amsterdam Madrid

Berlin Paris

Budapest Rome

Bombay Sofia

Brussels Stockholm

Christiania Tokyo

Calcutta Vienna

Lisbon Belgrad

Warsaw

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current exchange rates of various foreign currencies are given in the table compiled with the last previous figures:

Current Last

Demand Current

Cables Previous

French francs 65 1/2

Belgian francs 85 1/2

Swiss francs 102

Gold 102

Holland 260

Sweden 260

Norway 260

Denmark 260

Spain 260

Portugal 260

Austria 260

Argentina 260

Brazil 260

Iceland 260

Jugoslavia 260

China 260

Czechoslovakia 260

Romania 260

Russia (U.S.S.R.) 260

Hong Kong 260

Bombay 260

Yunnan 260

China 260

Per thousand

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

ALABAMA POWER

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

BALTIMORE & POTOMAC RAILROAD

BOSTON & ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD

BOSTON & SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD

BOSTON & WESTERN RAILROAD

BOSTON & YANKEE RAILROAD

LIKELIHOOD OF EASE IN WOOL PRICE REMOTE

Credit Problem of Australian Clip Solved—America Big Buyer at Melbourne

The financial difficulties which beset the marketing of the Australian new clip have largely been overcome according to cable advice received from Australia.

Details as to the manner in which the problem was solved are lacking, but it is evident that the situation will proceed according to schedule and the threatened curtailment of the sales, apparently, is overcome.

Advices from the sales in Melbourne and Sydney this week indicate a view that there will be little likelihood of any easing in prices in those markets in the near future. On the contrary, it is the general expectation that the market will be fully sustained for the time being, and that the buyers will look for a "tip" in the market later on, possibly just before or just after the Christmas holidays.

The sale at Melbourne this week revealed that the bulk of the American demand for wool even more clearly than last week, this country being the chief operator on the opening day in Melbourne, with prices being firmly maintained.

The selection was a good one, such as this country is very apt to buy, and there were some good crossbred wools as well as some desirable merinos.

Goad combing 44-70s "free or nearly free" were bringing the equivalent of \$1.40, clean basis, landed Boston in bond, while really shabby wools were costing quite \$1.40 in here, with exchange figures at \$1.60.

Good topmaking wools were costing (for 44-70s) around \$1.35, while super combing 60-64s were costing figures of \$1.20, super combback fleeces of 50 per cent grade, about \$1.25, all on a.c.i. basis.

Prices in the Sydney sale, also, were very steadily maintained, this country obtaining a fair weight of wool, the finer qualities being more especially available in this market.

Cape Prices Still High

Offerings from the Cape market are still in great demand, and average 12 months' wool out of the best districts, such as Kaffrarian and Karoo, have been offered at around \$1.51, clean basis in bond, with exchange figured at \$4.55, while ordinary 12 months' wool has been offered at \$1.45, and fine merino has been offered recently at \$1.45 at \$1.45, and fair topmaking descriptions in the fine wools are quoted from \$1.27, clean basis, Boston, in bond, and up.

Speculative offerings from the River Plate continue to come forward.

Needless to say, high prices continue to be asked. In fact, the prices are so high that there is little temptation for buyers here to operate, although preparations are being made by local houses to take advantage of the opportunities which may be made from time to time.

For 54-60s choice combing wools, \$6.67 cents is being asked on a cost and freight basis, while about 62 cents is asked for 56 and 57 cents for 50s. For 48s, the quotation is about .45 cents, and for 50s of the good wools about 49@51 cents is generally quoted.

No wool, at least none of moment, have been received either in Buenos Aires or Montevideo from the country. It is expected that Montevideo will finally open for business about the first of the month, while Buenos Aires will hardly open for another week or two later.

Argentine Clip Previews

In recent cable advices to the First National Bank of Boston, the Argentine market has been described as promising the Argentine clip. "Our careful investigation indicates a probable yield from the new clip of about 300,000 bales."

"Of this total, an average of russet sheep, approximately 14 per cent merinos, 26 per cent fine crossbreds; 16 per cent medium crossbreds and 46 per cent coarse crossbreds. Percentage calculations, however, are hazardous due to the mixing of flocks in recent years."

"The wool market is experiencing the usual half prior to arrivals of the new clip. Prices are high, but it is generally believed that the market is somewhat below the first sales established basic price for the new wool."

"Prospects indicate the entire disposition of the new wool at good prices during the next year. Statistics in the Goad's Price Book on Oct. 11 were 1014 tons, compared with 597 on the corresponding date last year."

The Bradford market has been marking time for two reasons, no doubt, one of which has been the financial situation in the colonies. Of course, it must be remembered that the London sales reached a high pitch at one time, and that consistently all the great colonial auctions London were above the colonies, sometimes as much as 15 cents a clean pound for merino.

It is evident that the decline in London toward the end of the sales was only natural, and in fact, the spot market was more natural basis once the spot demand for wool had been filled. Another reason of compelling importance to Yorkshire is the fact of the English election, which took place on Oct. 11. Upon this election much depends in the matter of credits, for with the re-election of the Labor Party, it is contended there would be a lack of confidence on the part of capital and, so, a lack of credit with which to do business.

Some 1925 Contracts Made

The next sale of the East India wool auctions at Liverpool have finally been scheduled to commence Nov. 4 and will run through Friday, Nov. 7, when there will be offered 22,000 bales.

Further advances in wool cloths have been made by the leading manufacturers who are gradually narrowing the difference between the cost of raw and the price of the manufactured product. The situation among the clothiers, however, is still uncertain and the manufacturers clearly have taken advantage of the new clip in the view that the prices of goods in sight but the outlook is by no means bad.

In the west, there has been some interest in the sale of the Karrova, accumulation of fall wools sold this week to a Boston house, the price paid being understood to be 40 cents to the grower.

There has been some wool of next year's spring clip contracted in Wyoming, the wool question being the so-called "Irish outfit" for which the buyer, a western house, is understood to have paid 40 cents. This is the unusual case of a contracting for the next year's clip in confidence.

Sales last week were not heavy, but some demand of rather strong nature by consumers has arisen for medium and superfine wools, and some 48s New Zealand wools have been sold in a fairly large way at 40@42 cents for medium.

There has been some demand for medium crossbreds also, and some 48s New Zealand wools have been sold in a fairly large way at 40@42 cents for medium.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1000 m.)

	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH
A & C Corp. 1st qd 4% 45	98	99	98	99
A & C Corp. 2nd qd 4% 45	98	99	98	99
A & C Corp. 3rd qd 4% 45	98	99	98	99
A & C Corp. 4th qd 4% 45	98	99	98	99
A & C Corp. 5th qd 4% 45	98	99	98	99
A & C Corp. 6th qd 4% 45	98	99	98	99
A & C Corp. 7th qd 4% 45	98	99	98	99
A & C Corp. 8th qd 4% 45	98	99	98	99
A & C Corp. 9th qd 4% 45	98	99	98	99
A & C Corp. 10th qd 4% 45	98	99	98	99
A & C Corp. 11th qd 4% 45	98	99	98	99
A & C Corp. 12th qd 4% 45	98	99	98	99
A & C Corp. 13th qd 4% 45	98	99	98	99
A & C Corp. 14th qd 4% 45	98	99	98	99
A & C Corp. 15th qd 4% 45	98	99	98	99
A & C Corp. 16th qd 4% 45	98	99	98	99
A & C Corp. 17th qd 4% 45	98	99	98	99
A & C Corp. 18th qd 4% 45	98	99	98	99
A & C Corp. 19th qd 4% 45	98	99	98	99
A & C Corp. 20th qd 4% 45	98	99	98	99
A & C Corp. 21st qd 4% 45	98	99	98	99
A & C Corp. 22nd qd 4% 45	98	99	98	99
A & C Corp. 23rd qd 4% 45	98	99	98	99
A & C Corp. 24th qd 4% 45	98	99	98	99
A & C Corp. 25th qd 4% 45	98	99	98	99
A & C Corp. 26th qd 4% 45	98	99	98	99
A & C Corp. 27th qd 4% 45	98	99	98	99
A & C Corp. 28th qd 4% 45	98	99	98	99
A & C Corp. 29th qd 4% 45	98	99	98	99
A & C Corp. 30th qd 4% 45	98	99	98	99
A & C Corp. 31st qd 4% 45	98	99	98	99
A & C Corp. 1st qd 4% 45	98	99	98	99
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A & C Corp. 4th qd 4% 45	98	99	98	99
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A & C Corp. 19th qd 4% 45	98	99	98	99
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A & C Corp. 25th qd 4% 45	98	99	98	99
A & C Corp. 26th qd 4% 45	98	99	98	99
A & C Corp. 27th qd 4% 45</				

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X-L-O CLEANERS A. W. KLEINER, Manager Work called for and delivered Hyde Park 4546	LITTLE JACK HORNER TEA ROOM Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner 16th and Walnut Est. 1919 Tel. Harrison 5487	MISS BELLA ROBINSON CONCERT PIANIST AND TEACHER 2825 Baltimore Hyde Park 2538	IDEAL CLOTHING CO. CLOTHING FOR THE WOMAN AND CHILD LADIES' WEAR 118 So. 8th Street	THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR IS FOR SALE IN ST. LOUIS, MO. on the following news stands: Locust Street at 10th Street; Locust Street at Eighth Street; Olive Street at Sixth Street; Olive Street at Eighth Street; Olive Street at Ninth Street; Olive Street at 11th Street; Olive Street at 12th Street; Washington Avenue at 11th Street; Washington Avenue at Fourth Street; Washington Avenue at 12th Street; Jefferson Hotel; Maryland Hotel; Wabash Hotel; Travellers Inn; 18th Street; Market Street.	Lincoln CARTER BROTHERS 247 No. 10th	St. Louis Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes	
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BEN RICHMAN Cleaning—Altering—Pressing—Repairing Garments Called for and Delivered Del. 1511	MISS BELLA ROBINSON CONCERT PIANIST AND TEACHER 2825 Baltimore Hyde Park 2538	MISS BELLA ROBINSON CONCERT PIANIST AND TEACHER 2825 Baltimore Hyde Park 2538	ROY M. JACKSON PLUMBING COMPANY Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting	THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR IS FOR SALE IN ST. LOUIS, MO. on the following news stands: Locust Street at 10th Street; Locust Street at Eighth Street; Olive Street at Sixth Street; Olive Street at Eighth Street; Olive Street at Ninth Street; Olive Street at 11th Street; Olive Street at 12th Street; Washington Avenue at 11th Street; Washington Avenue at Fourth Street; Washington Avenue at 12th Street; Jefferson Hotel; Maryland Hotel; Wabash Hotel; Travellers Inn; 18th Street; Market Street.	Lincoln CARTER BROTHERS 247 No. 10th	St. Louis Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes	
W. N. ROGERS CLEANER Work Called for and Delivered Hyde Park 2538	MISS BELLA ROBINSON CONCERT PIANIST AND TEACHER 2825 Baltimore Hyde Park 2538	MISS BELLA ROBINSON CONCERT PIANIST AND TEACHER 2825 Baltimore Hyde Park 2538	ROCKHILL BEAUTY SHOP Permanently Waving, Marcelling, Manicuring, Embroidery, etc. 2005 Main St. Tel. HIDE PARK 8230	THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR IS FOR SALE IN ST. LOUIS, MO. on the following news stands: Locust Street at 10th Street; Locust Street at Eighth Street; Olive Street at Sixth Street; Olive Street at Eighth Street; Olive Street at Ninth Street; Olive Street at 11th Street; Olive Street at 12th Street; Washington Avenue at 11th Street; Washington Avenue at Fourth Street; Washington Avenue at 12th Street; Jefferson Hotel; Maryland Hotel; Wabash Hotel; Travellers Inn; 18th Street; Market Street.	Lincoln CARTER BROTHERS 247 No. 10th	St. Louis Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes	
THE FURNITURE COMPANY Furniture—Antiques—Repairing General Cleaning, etc.—Satisfactory workmanship and materials.	X-L-O CLEANERS A. W. KLEINER, Manager Work called for and delivered Hyde Park 4546	MISS BELLA ROBINSON CONCERT PIANIST AND TEACHER 2825 Baltimore Hyde Park 2538	PETERSON BEAUTY SHOP Permanently Waving, Marcel, Shampoo, Boobling, etc. Elgin Operators. Hyde Park 4566	THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR IS FOR SALE IN ST. LOUIS, MO. on the following news stands: Locust Street at 10th Street; Locust Street at Eighth Street; Olive Street at Sixth Street; Olive Street at Eighth Street; Olive Street at Ninth Street; Olive Street at 11th Street; Olive Street at 12th Street; Washington Avenue at 11th Street; Washington Avenue at Fourth Street; Washington Avenue at 12th Street; Jefferson Hotel; Maryland Hotel; Wabash Hotel; Travellers Inn; 18th Street; Market Street.	Lincoln CARTER BROTHERS 247 No. 10th	St. Louis Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes	
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1924

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

The La Follette charge of a colossal slush fund at the disposal of the Republican managers bids fair to react seriously upon the political fortunes of its author. For, thus far, all that has been shown by the investigation into the finances of the three campaign committees is that each one, and particularly each of the old party committees, is suffering from a financial stringency unexampled in the annals of American politics for the last quarter-century. We may admit that no campaign manager has been eager to reveal in the fullest degree the contents of his war chest. We may suspect that there are methods of withholding information, or covering up expenditures by committing them to nominally nonpolitical committees. But allowing for all that the political mind can devise in the way of evasion and concealment, the fact remains that the campaign funds this year are at an unprecedentedly low ebb. Perhaps this explains the attitude of depression which the political reporters profess to find around each of the three national headquarters.

This situation is precisely what the American people have been striving to create for years. The revulsion of feeling against the employment of huge sums for political purposes, which had its initiative in the Mark Hanna era, has produced definite results. More than anything else it was the revelations made as to the extent of his expenditures which defeated Gen. Leonard Wood for the nomination four years ago, and the discovery of the way in which money had been employed by his agents ended in disaster to the ambitions of Gov. Frank O. Lowden. Nevertheless, in the campaign following, the expenditures of the Republican National Committee, plus the deficit which took years to meet, were on the same scandalous plane as in the days of Mark Hanna.

It is apparent that this year money is not talking vociferously for either nominee. Treasurer Gerard of the Democratic National Committee reports present contributions at \$548,440 and hopes for a total campaign fund of \$750,000. Chairman Butler of the Republican Committee is more hopeful. He admits planning his campaign on a basis of \$3,000,000, though less than two-thirds of that amount is in sight. Statutory prohibition of campaign contributions from corporations, the provision for the fullest publicity for individual contributions and the growing suspicion on the part of the public of the motives that lead to heavy contributions account for this departure from the joyous days when a campaign fund of from seven to nine millions made national headquarters as merry as Wall Street on a million-share day.

To the average mind \$3,000,000 sounds like a huge sum of money and its expenditure in a political campaign suggests an orgy of corruption. But this is a complete misunderstanding of the case. In a sense a political campaign is a nation-wide advertising campaign. The managers of the respective camps have to impress the virtues of their candidates, the merits of their policies and the inherent defects of the unworthy opposition upon some 50,000,000 voters scattered all over the land. And it must all be done in about three months. Headquarters in three cities, special trains and lavish traveling expenses for speakers, ready print matter for the smaller newspapers and huge advertisements for the larger ones, rapidly eat up funds. Anyone versed in the methods of prosecuting national campaigns in the past has been able to discern very readily that this one is being conducted on a scale of strict economy.

Discussing this subject, the New York Herald Tribune has published some illuminating facts as to the expenditures made by great industrial and commercial concerns seeking the attention of the public. It finds Mr. Wrigley spending \$3,500,000 annually to set forth the virtues of his peculiar product. Henry Ford's advertising appropriation is set at \$6,000,000. A year ago, according to reports compiled by an eminent firm of publishers, six national advertisers spent from \$1,142,000 to \$1,460,000 each in presenting their wares to possible purchasers. A further instructive fact is that it took an expenditure of practically \$12,000,000 of public money alone to put over the Liberty loans. This, like the work of a campaign committee, was an appeal to the patriotism and the public spirit of the American people.

With these facts in mind, people can judge more justly of the need for money in conducting campaigns. Because a fund seems big it does not follow that it is a slush fund. Perhaps with the growth of systematic advertising the time may come when a political party will put its campaign problem up to some well-equipped advertising agency. We doubt whether in such event the practical business men would estimate the cost of carrying convictions to the minds of over 50,000,000 voters at less than the politicians have been spending to accomplish the same end.

In no American presidential election previous to that of 1924 has there been such widespread appreciation of the necessity of "getting out the vote," if the will of the people is to be expressed at the polls, as has been shown this year. The citizens have been urged and appealed to by newspapers and

A Record Registration and a Record Vote

speakers in previous campaigns to do their duty in this respect, but in spite of all arguments and warnings there has been a steady decline in the proportion of voters who went to the ballot boxes on election day. This year genuine solicitude has at last been felt by thoughtful observers, and a concerted effort has been made to reduce the number of "civic slackers."

The work has not been left to newspapers and campaign speakers as in the past. Women's clubs, the League of Women Voters, Rotary and Kiwanis clubs, bankers' associations, and many

organizations of manufacturers and business men have gone into the work of getting voters in general to register instead of leaving this effort to the machine politicians, who, of course, are careful to get the names of their obedient followers on the lists and are very well content if intelligent and independent citizens fail in their duty.

The result of all this organized effort is plainly shown in the remarkable increase in the registration this year. This noticeable rush toward the polls is not confined to any one section of the country. It is quite general and is an indication that a far greater percentage of citizens will vote on Nov. 4 than was the case in 1920.

This probability is pleasing, as it gives hope that the verdict of the election will come nearer to representing the will of the Nation than it would if large numbers of citizens failed to cast their ballots. But as yet it is only a probability. The work of getting the votes into the ballot boxes is but half done; when registration is completed. Many times in the past there has been a huge registration and when election day came there has been a meager and unrepresentative vote.

There is work for the women's clubs, the League of Women Voters, the Kiwanis and Rotary clubs and the organizations of business men, hard and persistent work still to be done, if they are to see the fruition of the efforts they have made already. They must urge and persuade their members and friends to go to the polls on Nov. 4 and to vote, and they must influence them to let nothing interfere with that most important duty. In that way, and in that way alone, can a "record registration" be followed, as it ought to be, by a "record vote."

It is not surprising that the French Government should be preparing to recognize Russia.

Recognizing Russia de Jure

Long before he was Prime Minister, M. Herriot visited Moscow and came back to Paris impressed with the necessity of entering into relations with the great European country which has passed through

many vicissitudes but remains a formidable power with which other nations must eventually reckon.

At that time it was an exceedingly unpopular thing to plead for the cessation of the policy of ostracism, but M. Herriot did not hesitate to submit the results of his trip to M. Poincaré, who, in turn, appeared to be ready to take some steps to bring back Russia into the comity of nations.

But M. Poincaré was preoccupied with the problem of the Ruhr, and when opposition sprang up he did not pursue his plans. Nevertheless there was from that moment a noticeable change of sentiment in France, and when M. Herriot came into power he did not disguise his intention of abandoning the method of merely ignoring a great people. Obviously the responsibility of recognizing Russia was considerable, and M. Herriot proceeded by asking M. Fromageot, an experienced legal adviser at the Quai d'Orsay, to draw up a text which would preserve the rights of France, while enabling France to send an ambassador to Moscow. Then he appointed a commission of five members headed by Senator de Monzé, who is particularly competent on this subject, to make recommendations. The duty of the commission was to find the fitting formula.

That there should be considerable dispute concerning the arrangements which England had concluded with Russia was unfortunate; it could not fail to have repercussions in France. But it did not change the opinion of the French Government that the first step to be taken was to acknowledge the existence of Russia—an existence which, it would appear, many governments have for long sought to deny.

What a sincere tribute to those who, like all of us, are in a position always to give, in kindness and consideration for others, but who gave unstintingly and generously that which they could give and which money could not buy! Every day the opportunity for such giving comes to all. It may be in the home, in the office, in the store, on the street, or anywhere we may be. But we do not always give. The inclination too often is to render, either in service or duty performed, only that measure for which an immediate reward is promised. We fail to realize that the best investments are in those "futures" which offer no tangible returns, either in money or privilege.

There are "strangers" everywhere, in the big cities, the smaller towns, wherever we may chance to be. They do not all need a home, or clothing, or food at the hands of their neighbors, but all of them do need those other gifts which are bestowed by the considerate and kind-hearted. The "pay" for all these is forthcoming. It may not be made directly by those who have been made happier. It may never come through tangible rewards which can be traced to a definite human source. But there is sufficient promise that the rewards never fail.

France does not intend to surrender any claim that it might have upon Russia, nor does it intend to signify that the present French Government lends its approval to the regime which has been set up in Russia. Never has there been any diplomatic rule against the presence of an ambassador in a country with a regime which is deprecated by the country which sends the ambassador.

It is not for one country to judge the domestic conduct and the internal arrangements of another country. The recognition of Russia, therefore, implies nothing except the assertion of the obvious truth that the present Government of Russia must be regarded as permanent and as exercising effective authority after it has endured for seven years and has outlived all other European governments.

In France, at any rate, it is now generally agreed that it would be better for Europe as well as for the world to break down the barriers and to bring Russia under normal European influences. It is not by isolating Russia that Bolshevism will be defeated; it is much more likely that contact with the Western world will result in its favorable modification.

The vote of the people of Ontario in 1919 sentenced the liquor traffic to banishment from the Province. During the period while liquor has been outlawed in accordance with the terms of the Ontario Temperance Act, the people of the premier Canadian province have enjoyed many benefits.

Official records show that there has been a decrease of drunkenness and crime, of poverty and pauperism, of ignorance and vice, and an increase of punctuality and efficiency of workers, of school attendance and of home comfort for wives and children. Instead of frequenting the barroom, more men stay at home and cultivate their gardens and family life, according to

Defense of Ontario Temperance Act

the testimony of the former Attorney-General W. E. Raney. Institutions for the treatment of inebriates in Ontario have been closed for want of patients.

While the evidence of benefits under prohibition cannot be refuted, special interests behind the liquor trade have persuaded the Conservative Government to grant them another trial. They plead that a less drastic sentence than prohibition should be imposed. An organization called the Moderation League advocates that intoxicating liquor should be retailed in Ontario, as it is in several other Canadian provinces, in government stores. Speaking at Hamilton recently, Mr. Raney had no difficulty in showing that this proposed policy of Government sale would be highly profitable to the wet interests.

There has been an impressive decrease in the manufacture of beer under the Ontario Temperance Act. The provincial law at present only prohibits the sale of liquor for consumption in Ontario. Last year, Ontario breweries manufactured 6,399,667 gallons, including the 2½ per cent beer which may be legally sold in the province. Much of the Ontario output is exported to the United States, in evasion of American laws. Some is doubtless shipped legitimately to other provinces. But in the fiscal year prior to the war, under license, the quantity of beer manufactured in Ontario was 24,193,619 gallons, almost entirely for home consumption.

Quebec's experience is evidence that "Government control"—the retailing of liquor in Government stores—means anything but moderation. The total quantity of beer manufactured in the province of Quebec for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, was 14,356,391 gallons. This was under license. For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1923, under "Government control," the amount was 23,662,689 gallons, an increase of over 9,000,000 gallons, or about 65 per cent.

With this evidence that Government sale of liquor is so profitable to the breweries, it is apparent that the temperance forces in Ontario will have to work hard to hold the advanced position that has been attained. The appeal to common sense is entirely against reviving the sale of liquor, but the liquor evil's appeal is to false appetite and greed. Under prohibition, the consumption of beer has been reduced to one-twentieth of the amount that was consumed under the license laws of ten years ago.

In the more or less unpretentious Gramercy Park section of New York City a family, that of an artist as yet unknown to fame, has been made richer by a half-million dollars through the gift of a man whom they, in turn, had given "a real home." The gift, it appears, is in addition to the regular stipulated

payments made for the privilege of sharing the home life of the family, and is in return for those kindnesses and courtesies which were not bargained for, but which were extended gratuitously as from friend to friend. Those who thus give keep no accounts. The gift, in the language of the donor, "is in token of my respect and affection and in appreciation of their kindness in giving me a real home and otherwise befriending me during my loneliness in a great city."

What a sincere tribute to those who, like all of us, are in a position always to give, in kindness and consideration for others, but who gave unstintingly and generously that which they could give and which money could not buy!

Every day the opportunity for such giving comes to all. It may be in the home, in the office, in the store, on the street, or anywhere we may be. But we do not always give. The inclination too often is to render, either in service or duty performed, only that measure for which an immediate reward is promised. We fail to realize that the best investments are in those "futures" which offer no tangible returns, either in money or privilege.

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Editorial Notes

It is a fairly safe guess that the call letters of the new broadcasting station to be operated by the Supreme Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose—namely WJJD—do not constitute a merely haphazard grouping. Many a radio enthusiast has wondered where these cabalistic letter-groups come from. The fact, therefore, that James J. Davis, United States Secretary of Labor, has long been prominently identified with the fraternalism and has taken a deep interest in the children at the Mooseheart home must at least be suggestive in this particular instance. At any rate a more fitting tribute to him could hardly have been devised. Of course, the initials "W" and "K" in American station names simply represent the letters used as distinguishing signs under international agreement.

Such a modern invention as the underground railway should stir the interest of archaeologists, yet seem on first thoughts somewhat extraordinary. Anyhow, in connection with the extension of the City and South London Railway from Clapham to Morden, which cuts through the course of the section of Stane Street that has been erased between Colliers Wood and Morden Hall, it is hoped that many Roman relics will be discovered. This Stane Street was formed during the later period of the Roman occupation of Great Britain and connected London with Chichester (the Roman Regnum). It is still intermittently traceable, being in parts in the line of the present highway, and there seems no reason why the expectations of the archaeologists may not be abundantly fulfilled.

Uruguay and the United States

By WALLACE THOMPSON

Montevideo, Uruguay

Uruguay is one of the good friends of the United States in Latin America. As a general thing, Uruguayans public men believe in the Monroe Doctrine, believe in the "big sister" relationship, and believe that it would be a good thing for all concerned if the United States took, and was recognized as having, some definite form of leadership in the Americas. All of which means that Uruguay is in the sort of Pan-Americanism which many people think all Latin-American nations ought to be.

This point of view is not the result of any particularly strong traditional tie or traditional background.

It was, in fact, rather deliberate, and goes back only a relatively few years to the first presidency of the man who is still living, Dr. José Batlle y Ordóñez, who has had a control of the so-called "Red Party," which has had a political career of some forty years. This man, José Batlle y Ordóñez, has, however, stamped the policy of friendship for the United States on more than his own party, and the proof of the value of the policy has fortunately been good enough to cement the idea very deeply indeed. It is no longer a party policy, but very much a national attitude.

The country, with an area only a little larger than the new England states of the United States, lies, it may be, roughly, in the middle of the continent, which is much smaller than the United States, and Argentina, which is considerably smaller than the United States. Uruguay was created in part as a buffer state by mutual consent, and had no desire for the whole of even the then wilderness of eastern South America to be in the hands of two nations.

In so far as such similes can be fair, Uruguay has a relationship to Argentina not unlike that of Belgium to France. The language is the same, Spanish, while that of Brazil, on the north, is Portuguese. In the political parties of Uruguay there goes back directly to the days when Uruguay was virtually fighting the problems of Argentina because one faction of Argentina wished to annex Uruguay and the other favored an independent Uruguay, and therefore had the Uruguayan independence as military allies. The flag is similar, the three broad bars of the Argentine flag, two pale blue and one white, being turned into a many-striped blue-and-white flag suggestive of that of the United States, with the yellow Argentine sun taking the place of the blue field of the American flag.

The country of Uruguay, in many ways, like the Argentinians, but with distinct individualities, as in all South America, where the national differences are almost as great as in Europe. The life is easy and serene.

fact which has produced a type among the leaders of the country of great charm, dignity and understanding, with an appetite for dialectics famous throughout the world. Yet back of their interest in talking things out is a very solid philosophy, and a culture which is kept alive by a magnificent university and by the visits of many hundreds, literally, of wise men of neighboring countries and of Europe, to hold conferences and give lectures each year.

It was far from merely the making of words or the justification, in words, of a national hope, that made Dr. Batlle y Ordóñez, recently retired from the Presidency, say in response to a question:

"No, Uruguay has no compulsory military service, not even for the sake of citizenship; we have practically no army at all. We believe that the only defense of a nation against encroachment is the attainment of the highest type of civilization it knows. We have tried and are still working to make our country the most civilized in South America, and then in the world. Then it will be impossible to destroy us by war."

These are brave words, and yet in Uruguay they go to the very heart of the national philosophy. And they explain, if anything does, the friendship of the Uruguayans toward, and their frank interest in, the United States. They have done something they are proud of in making their country what it is, and, perhaps, on the road they want it to travel. They know that the United States can appreciate that, and they want the United States to know about them and to approve and to help them, as it is frank enough to admit that it can, and that they believe it has the will to do. And this, naturally, brings the point of how this can be done. And Uruguay's solution is straightforward.

"Let us have your ablest men and women, your natural scientists, your authors, your artists of every kind," it says. "Let them come and talk and sing for us. It does not matter if they are not speak Spanish or Portuguese or French—or their come and speak to us in English. A translator can stand beside them, and can turn their words into our languages. Or, if he is a great mathematician or astronomer, the twenty or thirty people who could understand him anyway would understand him in English. But let them come, though they speak but to a dozen men in each country. The intellectual link is the only link, the link of civilization; the rest follows, inevitably."

This is Uruguay, and Uruguay knows that, whether for the United States or for the countries of South America or for the world, the closer relationship of the United States and the countries of South America is a highly desirable achievement.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

London, Oct. 22

London is in the thick of a general election. Six women are amongst the candidates concerned. They include Dame H. Gwynne Vaughan, who contests North Cambridge for the Conservative and Sir John Lubbock, who stands for the Liberal and Sir Charles Greville, who stands for the Labour. Labor is putting forward Dr. Stella Churchill in North Hackney, Mrs. Barbara Drake in West Lewisham, Miss Susan Lawrence in East Ham, and Dr. Ethel Bentham in East Islington. The Liberals are making a great fight in Northwest Camberwell, where T. James MacNamara has Labor and Conservative opponents—in the seat he won from them at the last election by only eighty votes. The Conservatives and Liberals hope for gains in the west, north and south of London, but in the east Labor counts upon retaining the dominance in what its supporters boast is an "All Red Route," comprising a solid block of ten constituencies.

A matter of unusual import has been occupying diplomatic circles for some weeks past. The story so far has received very little publicity, but it may yet become a "cause célèbre." It is an affair between H. S. Britannia Majesty's Ambassador in a certain foreign capital and the Councillor of the British Embassy there. It appears that the Ambassador in question, believing that he had cause for complaint against his Councillor, sent home a confidential report to that effect. The reply to a complaint of the Councillor instead of the Ambassador. As a result of the altercation that followed it is stated that the Ambassador appealed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs to send police for the removal of the Councillor from his post. The Minister, however, for the removal of the Ambassador of an unscrupulous employee implies as incredible. The Minister, though reluctant to act, did eventually send six policemen, who arrested the Councillor in his own house, and the eviction having been effected, the Councillor was ordered to leave the country. This he did, but not before the Minister of Foreign Affairs had written him a letter of apology, in which he expressed the hope that he would return. As a result of all this, the Ambassador has been cabled to return to England, and the whole of this strange affair in the subject of a special court of inquiry, sitting in private, whose results will be reported to the British Foreign Office, and may never be made public.

London is sometimes said to be cold to the stranger, but there is no doubt that the city is warm-hearted and hospitable to its friends. Putting it another way: it may be hard to get in, but it may be harder still to get out once you are in. United States Consul-General R. P.